

# Principles of Civil Government

ESTEE

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.









PRINCIPLES  
OF  
CIVIL GOVERNMENT

CONTAINING OVER  
700 QUESTIONS AND 700 ANSWERS

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE  
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CONSTITUTION OF THE  
UNITED STATES, AND SENATORIAL AND ASSEMBLY  
DISTRICT APPORTIONMENTS

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*A practical work upon National and State Government, arranged  
to meet the demands of the Students and Teachers  
of the State of New York*

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BY D. M. ESTEE, A. M.

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FIFTEENTH EDITION

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## PREFACE

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This book is respectfully submitted to the teachers and pupils of our public schools, with a hope that it may prove beneficial to all ; to teachers by assisting them in instilling into the minds of their pupils the more important facts of Civil Government ; to pupils by enabling them to select from an exhaustive treatise upon this subject what is essential to be learned and what is simply explanatory.

Teachers will find this book especially adapted for use in preparing their pupils for the Regents' examination.

Those desiring to pass the State uniform examination in this subject will find this book very helpful.

In this work simply the facts are given, without any exhaustive explanation. It is expected that the teacher may add much interest to any lesson assigned by supplementing it with items brought from some larger text book.

It is the duty of the teacher to endeavor to teach the pupil to think, and by so doing the pupil will have no difficulty in remembering.

The author would especially thank the many teachers who have so kindly received the previous editions of this work, and presents them this edition upon entirely new plates, and revised to date, believing that they will find it especially adapted to their needs.

THE AUTHOR.



# CONTENTS

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Definitions, Government, Law, Rights,	-	-	1- 11
Forms of Government,	-	-	12- 30
Growth of Articles of Confederation,	-	-	31- 56
Growth of the National Constitution,	-	-	57- 78
The National Government,	-	-	79- 82
President of the United States,	-	-	83-118
Legislative Department of the United States—			
Congress,	-	-	119-196
Judicial Department,	-	-	197-218
Government of Territories,	-	-	219-225
State Government,	-	-	226-277
State Judicial System,	-	-	278-298
State Legislative Department,	-	-	299-331
Board of Regents,	-	-	332-335
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,	-	-	336-341
Government of Counties,	-	-	342-363
Government of Cities,	-	-	364-373
Government of Towns,	-	-	374-399
Government of a Village,	-	-	400-410

Government of a School District,	-	-	-	411-432
Ordinary Civil Cases,	-	-	-	433-475
General Questions,	-	-	-	476-481
Citizens and Citizenship,	-	-	-	482-505
Estates—Wills,	-	-	-	506-530
Patent Rights, Copyrights, Trade Marks,	-	-	-	531-541
Partnership, Partners,	-	-	-	542-544
Contracts,	-	-	-	545-565
The Relation of Parents and Children,	-	-	-	566-567
Definitions of Criminal Offenses,	-	-	-	568-591
Miscellaneous Questions,	-	-	-	592



# PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. What is Government ?

Government is the power which has the control, direction and administration of laws.

2. Define Civil Government.

Civil Government vests its powers in officers, elected by the people or appointed by some authority.

3. What is law ?

Law is a rule of action.

4. What is Statute law.

Written law or laws passed by Congress or State Legislatures.

5. What is Common law ?

It is the unwritten law or laws handed down to us from England. They are laws that have become binding from long usage.

6. What is International law ?

It is the law which regulates the mutual intercourse of nations.

7. Why is government necessary ?

Government is necessary to protect the rights of the people.

8. What are rights ?

Rights are those things upon which people have a just claim.

9. Name two kinds of rights.

Political and civil rights.

10. Define political rights.

Political rights are the rights of all citizens to share in the government.

11. Define civil rights.

Civil rights are those which govern the actions of our every day life.

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## FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

12. Name six different forms of government that have been known to exist.

Patriarchy, Theocracy, Monarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy, Republic.

13. Explain the Patriarchal form of government, and give an example.

It is one in which the father is the chief or ruler of the family. Abraham was a Patriarchal ruler.

14. Explain the Theocratic form, and give an example.

It is one in which the laws that govern the people are received directly from God. Example: The Hebrews who received their laws direct from God on Mt. Sinai.

15. Explain the Aristocratic form, and give an example.

It is one in which the government is managed by a privileged order of men distinguished for their rank or wealth. Example: Ancient Venice, and at present, House of Lords, England.

16. Explain the Monarchial form.

It is a government in which the supreme power is in the hands of one person.

17. State the forms of Monarchial government.

Absolute, limited, hereditary and elective.

18. What is an absolute Monarchy, and give an example ?

It is a monarchy in which all the power is vested in or proceeds from one individual. Example: Russia.

19. What is a limited Monarchy, and give an example ?

It is a monarchy in which the ruler or Monarch is restricted by a Constitution. It is sometimes called a Constitutional Monarchy. Example: England.

20. What is a hereditary Monarchy, and give an example ?

It is a monarchy in which the throne passes from father to son or from the Monarch to his successor by inheritance. Example : Germany.

21. What is an elective Monarchy, and give an example ?

It is a monarchy in which the Monarch is elected for life, and at his death another one is elected or appointed by the people. Example : At one time in Italy.

22. Explain the Democratic form of government, and give an example.

It is one in which all the people meet together to make, execute and interpret their laws. In ancient Greece there were some such forms of government.

23 Explain the Republican form of government, and give an example.

It is one in which the people elect representatives to make, execute and interpret their laws. Example : United States.

24. Name a country in which the three forms of government, Monarchial, Aristocratic and Republican forms, are blended.

England.

25. Name three forms of government that this country had prior to the Revolution.

Royal, Charter, Proprietary.

26. Describe the Proprietary.

It is one in which the King of England gave a grant of land to some individual and he exercised authority over it.

27. Describe the Royal form.

The government was entirely under the control of the King of England.

28. Describe the Charter form.

The people of the colony had some rights assigned to them by a charter.

29. How many colonies in North America prior to the Revolution ?

Thirteen.

30. Name them, giving date of settlement.

Virginia, 1607 ; Massachusetts, 1614 to 1620 ; New York, Dutch, 1614 to 1623, English, 1664 ; New Jersey, Dutch, 1617, English, 1664 ; New Hampshire, 1623 to 1680 ; Connecticut, 1633 to 1635 ; Rhode Island, 1636 ; Maryland, 1634 ; Delaware, 1638 to 1703 ; North Carolina, 1640 to 1650 ; South Carolina, 1670 ; Pennsylvania, 1681 ; Georgia, 1733.

## GROWTH OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

31. What caused these colonies to sever their connections with England ?

English oppression and taxation without representation.

32. When was the first Continental Congress held ?  
September 5th, 1774.

33. Who was chosen its presiding officer ?  
Peyton Randolph of Virginia.

34. Where was it held ?  
Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

35. Of how many delegates was it composed ?  
Fifty-three.

36. What colony was not represented ?  
Georgia.

37. Give the results of its deliberations.  
It discussed the relations of the Colonies with England and decided to meet again in May, 1775.

38. When was the second Continental Congress held ?  
May 10th, 1775.

39. Where did it first meet ?  
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

40. Who was chosen its first presiding officer ?  
Peyton Randolph, of Virginia.

41. Of how many delegates was it composed ?

Fifty-six.

42. How long did it remain in session ?

Until the adoption of the Constitution and the establishment of government under the Constitution, March 4, 1789.

43. State two principal things that it accomplished.

It adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence and originated the Articles of Confederation.

44. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence ?

Thomas Jefferson.

45. By how many delegates was it signed ?

Fifty-six.

46. How many articles did the Articles of Confederation contain ?

Thirteen.

47. When were they adopted by the Continental Congress ?

Adopted by Congress, November 15, 1777.

48. When were they ratified by the States ?

The last State, Maryland, ratified them in 1781. and they then became binding upon all the States.

49. State five defects in the Articles of Confederation ?

1st—There was no Judicial department. 2d—There was no Executive department. 3d—They could coin money but had no power to buy the

bullion. 4th—They could declare war and tell the number of men necessary, but could not compel a single soldier to enter the field. 5th—They had power to borrow money, but no means by which to raise money to repay it.

50. How long were the Articles of Confederation enforced ?

Twelve years.

51. How many Presidents were there of the second Continental Congress ?

Thirteen.

52. Name two who were Presidents of it from New York State.

John Jay, December 10th, 1778, to September 28th, 1779, and Elias Boudinot, November 4th, 1782, to November 3d, 1783.

53. Name the places where it convened.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 10th, 1775 ; Baltimore, December 20th, 1776 ; Philadelphia, Pa., March 4th, 1777 ; Lancaster, Pa., September 27th, 1777 ; York, Pa., September 30th, 1777 ; Philadelphia, Pa., July 2d, 1778 ; Princeton, N. J., June 30th, 1783 ; Annapolis, Md., November 26th, 1783 ; Trenton, N. J., November 1st, 1784 ; New York, January 11th, 1785.

54. Of how many houses did Continental Congress consist ?

One.

55. How were the members of that Congress elected ?

Elected by the State Legislatures.

56. Give peculiarity of their voting.

They voted by States. If a State had seven delegates, these met and a majority of them decided how the State should cast its vote.

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## GROWTH OF THE CONSTITUTION

57. When was the first act taken to revise the Articles of Confederation ?

February 21st, 1787, by the second Continental Congress.

58. When did the Constitutional Congress meet ?

May 14th, 1787.

59. Where was it held ?

Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

60. Who was chosen its President ?

George Washington.

61. Of how many delegates was it composed ?

Fifty-five.

62. What State was not represented ?

Rhode Island.

63. What did they find it impossible to do ?

To amend the Articles of Confederation.

64. Of how many articles did the Constitution, as framed by them, consist ?

Seven.

65. How many States ratified it before it went into effect ?

Eleven.

66. Name the States that ratified it after it went into effect.

North Carolina, Nov. 21st, 1789 ; Rhode Island, May 29th, 1790.

67. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution ?

Fifteen.

68. Name two methods by which amendments may be made to the Constitution.

1st, Two-thirds of Congress can propose amendments, and when ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures or in conventions thereof, they become part of the Constitution. 2d, When two-thirds of the State Legislatures desire an amendment or amendments, conventions of the States must be called to propose the amendments, and when they are ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures or in conventions thereof, they become part of the Constitution.

69. By which of these methods have all amendments been made ?

By the first.

70. State years in which each amendment has been adopted.

The first ten in 1791 ; the eleventh, 1798 ; the twelfth, 1804 ; the thirteenth, 1865 ; the fourteenth, 1868 ; the fifteenth, 1870.

71. State the substance of the first ten amendments.

They are called the Bill of Rights, and contain those rights and privileges deemed most important by the people.

72. State the substance of the eleventh amendment.

No State court can entertain any suit against a State. By this amendment each State is allowed the privilege of settling its own obligations by its own methods.

73. State the substance of the twelfth amendment.

This makes a change in the election of Vice-President. Up to this time the chief opponent of the President was the Vice-President. By this amendment the President and the Vice-President are elected upon the same ticket.

74. State the substance of the thirteenth amendment.

It abolished slavery in the United States.

75. State the substance of the fourteenth amendment.

It made the negro a citizen and bestowed upon him all the civil rights ; also it declares the validity of the national debt and forbids the payment of any debt made in aid of the rebellion.

76. State the substance of the fifteenth amendment.

It gives the colored race all political rights.

77. What is the object of the preamble to the Constitution of the United States ?

To state clearly the purposes for which the Constitution was adopted.

78. Name six things that the preamble desires to establish by the Constitution.

To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. (1)\*

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## THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

79. What is a Nation ?

It is all the people of a country united under the same form of government.

80. Of what three departments does the National Government consist ?

Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

81. Why should they be separate and distinct ?

It is only when they are separated that there is a true republic, and the closer they are allied the

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\*The numbers refer to the divisions of the Constitution. Let the student turn to it and read each reference.

nearer an approach is made to an absolute monarchy. Each department acts as a check on the other.

82. What is the fundamental law of the United States ?

The United States Constitution.

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## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

83. Of what does the executive department consist ?

The President of the United States. (55.)

84. What are the duties of the office ?

He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He appoints many civil officers, with advice and consent of Congress. He can make treaties with two-thirds the consent of Congress. He can convene Congress on extraordinary occasions. He has also many other duties. (63—66.)

85. What is the veto power, and why is it given ?

It is the refusal of the President to sign a bill that has been passed by Congress, and one reason why it is given is to prevent hasty legislation.

86. Give the qualifications necessary for the President of the United States.

He must be a natural born citizen, thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years a resident of the United States immediately preceding the election. (59.)

87. Name his salary.

\$50,000 and residence furnished.

88. How is he elected ?

By Presidential Electors, elected by the people for that purpose. (56 and 97.)

89. What is the length of his term of office ?

Four years. (55.)

90. Give reasons why a longer term would be desirable.

After becoming acquainted with the affairs of the nation, he would be better enabled to advise Congress, and thus be enabled to serve the country in a more acceptable manner.

91. To how many members is each State entitled in the Electoral College ?

To as many as it has members in the House of Representatives and United States Senate. (56.)

92. How many were elected in the last election ?

In 1892 there were 444 elected.

93. State how the Electors to the College get their appointment.

By State conventions.

94. When does the election occur ?

Upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the years divisible by four.

95. Who determines the time of election ?

Congress. (58.)

96. After election, what must the Electors do ?

The first Wednesday in December they meet, usually in their respective State capitols, and vote for President and Vice-President, and send the result to the President of the Senate.

97. Describe the manner of procedure of the President of the Senate.

In the presence of Congress assembled, the President of the Senate opens and has counted the results of the vote. If no candidate has a majority of the electoral vote, then from the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes the House of Representatives proceeds to elect a President. (97)

98. When does the House of Representatives elect a President ?

When no candidate has received a majority of the electoral vote.

99. What Presidents have been elected by the House of Representatives ?

Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams.

100. By whom is the oath of office administered to the President of the United States ?

By the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

101. Who has the power of granting reprieves and pardons in the United States ?

The President. (63.)

102. In what cases is the President not permitted to grant pardon?

In cases of treason and impeachment. (63.)

103. What military rank does the President hold ?

He is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. (63.)

104. In what respect is the President of the United States a legislative officer ?

By the use of the veto power.

105. What is the President's Message and how often issued ?

It is a written document sent by the President to Congress, setting forth the needs of the government, and issued at least once a year. (66.)

106. Who are the chief advisers of the President ?

The President's Cabinet, composed of eight secretaries.

107. Name the officers composing the President's Cabinet.

1st, Secretary of State ; 2d, Secretary of Treasury ; 3d, Secretary of War ; 4th, Attorney General ; 5th, Postmaster General ; 6th, Secretary of Navy ; 7th, Secretary of the Interior ; 8th, Secretary of Agriculture. *9. Secretary of War*

108. How are they appointed ?

By the President, and confirmed by the Senate.

109. Name their salary.

They receive a salary of \$8,000.

110. Give some duties of the Secretary of State.

He preserves records, etc., and conducts business and correspondence with all foreign nations.

111. Give some duties of the Secretary of the Treasury.

He has general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the government, and has charge and general direction of the mints and coinage.

112. Give some duties of the Secretary of War.

He keeps all records of the army and has the general supervision of the arms, clothing and payment of the army, and has charge of the signal service.

113. Give some duties of Secretary of Navy.

He has charge of the navy, navy yards and docks, construction of vessels and coast surveys.

114. Give some duties of the Secretary of the Interior.

He has the management of Indian affairs, pensions, awarding patents and copy-rights.

115. Give some duties of the Postmaster General.

He is at the head of the postoffice department, and has the contract for carrying mails, etc.

116. Give some duties of the Attorney General.

He is the legal adviser of the President and his Cabinet, and conducts and argues all suits in which the government is concerned.

117. Give some duties of the Secretary of Agriculture.

He has charge of reports from all farming districts of the United States, and keeps a record of the productiveness of the States.

118. What is the law in reference to Presidential succession ?

In case of death or removal of the President and Vice-President, then the Secretaries of the President's Cabinet become President in the order mentioned in answer 107. They must, to be eligible, have the qualifications of the President.

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## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES--CONGRESS

119. Of what does the Legislative department consist ?

Senate and House of Representatives. (2.)

120. Upon what day does Congress convene ?

The first Monday in December. (16.)

121. How many members are there now (1900) in the House of Representatives ?

Three hundred and sixty-two.

122. How are they apportioned among the States ?

According to population. (5.)

123. Name the five States having the largest number of Representatives.

New York has 34, Pennsylvania 30, Illinois 22, Ohio 21, Missouri 15.

124. How many members in the Senate ?

Eighty-six.

125. How are they apportioned among the States ?

Two for each State. (8.)

126. Name a power that the House of Representatives has and the Senate does not have, and why ?

All revenue bills must originate in the House. They are nearer the people, and can readily be called to account. (23.)

127. What are revenue bills ?

Bills in which money is voted for the support of government or for other purposes.

128. Name a power that the Senate has that the House of Representatives has not.

The power of confirming Presidential nominations and confirming treaties. (64, also 13.)

129. Name three ways that a bill may become a law.

1st, Pass both Houses of Congress and be signed by the President. 2d, Pass both Houses of Congress and the President neglect to sign it for ten days, Sundays excepted. 3d, Pass both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto. (24-25.)

130. Name the qualifications for members of the House of Representatives.

They must be twenty-five years of age and citizens of the United States for seven years, and inhabitants of the State from which elected. (4.)

131. What is their salary ?

\$5,000 and twenty cents a mile for traveling expenses to and from Washington.

132. How are they elected ?

Elected by the people from the Congressional districts.

133. For how long are they elected ?

Two years. (3.)

134. Name the qualifications for members of the United States Senate.

They must be thirty years of age and citizens of the United States for nine years, and inhabitants of the State from which elected. (10.)

135. What is their salary ?

\$5,000 and twenty cents a mile for traveling expenses to and from Washington.

136. For how long are they elected ?

Six years. (8.)

137. How are they elected ?

By joint ballot of the State Legislatures. (8.)

138. What are the two Houses taken together called ?

Congress. (2.)

139. What advantages are supposed to follow from having the Legislative department consist of two houses instead of one ?

One body acts as a check on the other, and thus prevents unwise and hasty legislation.

140. How often do we have a new Congress ?

Every two years.

141. When does the political year of the government begin ?

Fourth day of March at 12 m.

142. What is the number of the present Congress ?

Fifty-seventh Congress will come into office March 4th, 1901, at 12 m.

143. What are the duties of Congress ?

It is a body of men, consisting of Senators and Representatives, assembled for the purpose of enacting laws and considering other subjects of national interest. It is the chief legislative body of the nation. (17-20.)

144. How is their power limited ?

By the United States Constitution.

145. Who presides over the Senate ?

Vice-President. (11.)

146. When is he allowed to vote ?

When there is a tie. (11.)

147. What are his qualifications ?

Same as those of President of the United States.

148. How is he elected ?

By the Presidential Electors.

149. What salary does he receive ?

\$8,000.

150. When does the Senate elect the Vice-President ?

When the Presidential Electors fail to do so.  
(98.)

151. Describe the method of procedure.

When no candidate for Vice-President has received a majority of the electoral vote, then from the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes the Senate proceeds to elect a Vice-President.  
(98.)

152. Who presides over the House of Representatives ?

Speaker.

153. How is he elected ?

By the members of the House from their own number. (7.)

154. Why is he allowed to vote upon all questions ?

Because he has been elected as a member of the House.

155. State his salary.

\$8,000.

156. Who appoints all standing committees of the House ?

The Speaker.

157. Who is at present Speaker of the House ?

---

158. What is the President pro tempore of the Senate ?

The presiding officer in the Vice-President's absence.

159. How is he elected ?

By the members of the Senate from their own number. (12.)

160. Why is he elected ?

To preside over the Senate when the Vice-President is absent. (12.)

161. State his salary.

\$8,000 when he is called upon to act, but while the Vice-President acts he only receives the salary of Senator.

162. Who is at present President pro tempore ?

---

163. What is an extra session ?

It is one held between the regular sessions of Congress.

164. What privileges have Members of Congress as to arrest ?

They cannot be arrested for civil charges while Congress is in session.

165. What privileges as to liberty of speech ?

They cannot be arrested for anything said while in debate upon the floors of Congress. (21.)

166. Give reasons for these privileges.

They have been elected by the people. The people should not be deprived of their services and they should be allowed the utmost freedom of speech while in debate.

167. Over what District has Congress exclusive control ?

District of Columbia.

168. Mention two purposes for which the United States Senate holds executive sessions.

For confirming Presidential nominations and for making treaties with foreign nations.

169. When vacancies occur in Congress, how are they filled ?

In the House of Representatives by a special election in the district in which the vacancy occurs. Such an election is ordered by the Governor of the State. (6.)

In the Senate.—If the Legislature of the State, when the vacancy occurs, is in session, it will be filled by joint ballot of the Legislature. If it is not in session, the Governor will appoint some one to fill the vacancy until the Legislature convenes. (8 and 9.)

170. What restrictions are placed on adjournment ?

Neither can adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place, without the consent of the other.

171. How many Congressional districts are there in New York State ?

Thirty-four.

172. What is a Representative-at-Large ?

After the general census is taken, sometimes a State becomes entitled to more Representatives in Congress. Until the State is redistricted, he or they are elected upon the State ticket, and are called Representatives-at-Large.

173. Can a member of Congress hold any other office under the Government ?

He cannot.

174. When Congress first met, how was the Senate required by the Constitution to be divided ?

Into three divisions; one-third of them were chosen for two years; one-third for four years, and one-third for six years. (9.)

175. What was the object of this classification ?

So that the body would be continuous, always having at least one-third of the members experienced in the workings of the Senate.

176. How many constitute a quorum in each House ?

A majority of the members, except in the consideration of vetoed bills, when at least two-thirds must be present. (17 and 24.)

177. Who determines the rules of proceedings in each House ?

The members of the House. (18.)

178. By whom is war declared ?

Congress. (36.)

179. By whom is treaty of peace declared ?

Congress.

180. Who administers the oath of office to United States Senators ?

The clerk of the Senate.

181. To members of the House of Representatives ?

The clerk of the preceding House of Representatives.

182. How may new States be admitted into the Union ?

By an act of Congress.

183. Where does the power reside to decide a contest for the same seat in Congress by two claimants ?

Each House is the judge of the election and qualifications of its members. (17.)

184. When do laws passed by Congress take effect ?

They take effect immediately unless specified as to time in the bill.

185. What is a bill ?

It is a proposed or projected law, presented to Congress for enactment.

186. How many times must a bill be read before a legislative body, before its final passage ?

Three times.

187. What are committees in Congress ?

They are persons appointed to consider all subjects of a particular class which shall arise during the session.

188. Give the names of four committees appointed by either House to assist in the work of legislation.

Appropriations, Elections, Pensions, Military Affairs.

189. What Committee does the House of Representatives have that the Senate does not, and why ?

Ways and means. The House decides upon all ways and means for raising money.

190. Who appoints the committees in the House of Representatives ?

Speaker.

191. Who appoints the committees in the Senate ?

They are appointed by a vote of the Senate.

192. Name your Representative in Congress.

---

193. Name the U. S. Senators from your State.

---

194. In whom is the power vested to make treaties with foreign nations ?

In the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

195. What is an executive session of the U. S. Senate ?

It is a session for the purpose of considering treaties with foreign nations or for confirming officers appointed by the President.

196. At what places has Congress met since the adoption of the Constitution ?

New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

---

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

197. Of what does the Judicial department consist ?

Supreme Court, Circuit Court and District Court. (66.)

198. What is the jurisdiction of this department ?

The Constitution specifies its jurisdiction. The following are the principal: To all cases arising under the Constitution, or the laws of Congress ; to all cases affecting foreigners ; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, and between citizens of different States. (69-71.)

199. How do the Judges obtain their office ?

They are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

200. Of how many Judges does the Supreme Court consist ?

Nine.

201. What is the length of their term of office ?

For life, or during good behavior. (68.)

202. What is their salary ?

Chief Justice, \$10,500 ; the eight Associate Judges, \$10,000 each.

203. How many Circuit Judges are there ?

Nine.

204. What is the length of their term ?

For life, or during good behavior.

205. State their salary.

\$6,000.

206. Of how many Judges does the District Court consist ?

Sixty-nine.

207. What is the length of their term of office ?

For life, or during good behavior.

208. What is their salary ?

\$4,000.

209. Of what does the Court of Claims consist ?

One Chief Justice and four Associate Judges.

210. What are their duties ?

To hear and determine all claims against the United States government, also all counter claims.

211. How are they appointed ?

They are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

212. What is the length of their term of office ?

For life, or during good behavior.

213. What is their salary ?

\$4,500.

214. Upon what day does the Supreme Court annually convene ?

The second Monday in October.

215. What is a Court of Impeachment ?

It is a tribunal established for the trial of public officers for maladministration.

216. What constitutes the Court of Impeachment in the United States government ?

The Senate. The Vice-President presides when the President is not being tried ; when the President is being tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides. (13.)

217. What United States officers can be impeached ?

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers. (67.)

218. Who prefers the Articles of Impeachment ?

The Lower House or House of Representatives.

## GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORIES

219. What is a Territory ?

It is a portion of country not included in any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union.

220. What are the chief executive officers of a Territory, and how appointed ?

A Governor and Secretary ; appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, for a term of four years.

221. What are their salaries ?

The Governor of each Territory receives \$3,500; the Secretary, \$3,000.

222. How are Territories represented in Congress ?

By one delegate, who is allowed to debate upon all questions, but not allowed to vote.

223. Of what does their Legislature consist ?

It consists of a Council and House of Representatives elected by the people, by districts, for two years. Their sessions are usually biennial.

224. What officers does their Legislature elect ?

An Auditor, Treasurer and a Superintendent of Common Schools.

225. In what is their judicial power vested ?

In a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

*The fundamental principles of State Government are the same throughout all the States of the Union. The names of the officers may vary slightly. On this account it will be necessary for pupils residing in States other than New York to make a slight change in names and duties of officers as given below.*

226. What is a State ?

It is one of the Commonwealths, the people of which make up the body of the Nation, and which stands in certain specified relations to the Nation.

227. Name three departments of State government.

Executive, Judicial and Legislative.

228. Why should they be separate and distinct ?

It is only when they are separate that there is a true Republic, and the closer they are allied the nearer an approach is made to an absolute monarchy. Each department acts as a check on the other.

229. What is the fundamental law of this State ?

The State Constitution.

230. Name the State officers that are elected by the people of the whole State.

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

231. Who is the chief executive of the State ?

The Governor.

232. What are the qualifications required for the office of Governor ?

He must be thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States and five years a resident of the State.

233. Name the duties of the office.

Commander-in-chief of military forces, to have power to convene Legislature or Senate in special session, to send a message on necessities of the State to each Legislature, to transact necessary business with other officers of government, to expedite all measures resolved upon by the Legislature, and to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

234. What is his salary ?

\$10,000 and residence furnished.

235. For how long a term is he elected ?

Two years.

236. How may the salary of a Governor of this State be increased ?

By amending the Constitution.

237. What is the veto power of the Governor ?

It is the refusal to sign a bill passed by the Legislature.

238. What Judicial power has the Governor ?

The power of granting reprieves and pardons.

239. In what case may a Governor of a State appoint a United States Senator ?

If the Legislature is not in session when the vacancy occurs the Governor may appoint a Senator to hold office until the Legislature convenes, or if there is a dispute as to who is elected the Governor may give his certificate to the person he considers elected.

240. If the Governor should resign who would become his successor and for how long a time ?

The Lieutenant-Governor for the unexpired term. After him the President of the Senate, and after him the Speaker of the Assembly.

241. What is the Governor's message and how often is it issued ?

It is a written document sent by the Governor to the State Legislature setting forth the needs of the State and is issued at least once a year.

242. What are the qualifications required for Lieutenant-Governor ?

The same as those for Governor.

243. Name some of his duties.

He presides over the State Senate and is a member of the Land Board, also a Regent ex-officio.

244. What is the length of his term of office ?

Two years.

245. What is his salary ?

\$5,000.

246. Give some duties of Secretary of State.

He keeps the record books and papers belonging to the State, and election returns. He also has the supervision of the printing of laws passed by the Legislature.

247. What is the length of his term of office ?

Two years.

248. What is his salary ?

\$5,000.

249. Give some duties of Comptroller.

He has the charge of the finances of the State. He directs the collection of taxes and other State moneys.

250. What is the length of his term of office ?

Two years.

251. What is his salary ?

\$6,000.

252. Give some duties of the Attorney General.

He defends and prosecutes all suits in which the State is interested. He is also the legal adviser of the State officers.

253. What is the length of his term of office ?

Two years.

254. What is his salary ?

\$5,000.

255. Give some duties of Treasurer.

He has charge of money paid to him by the Comptroller and pays it out on the Comptroller's warrant.

256. What is the length of his term of office ?

Two years.

257. What is his salary ?

\$5,000.

258. Give some duties of State Engineer and Surveyor.

He must be a practical engineer. He inspects the State canals, and lands belonging to the State.

259. What is the length of his term of office ?

Two years.

260. What is his salary ?

\$5,000.

261. Give duties of the Court of Appeals.

It is the highest Court of the State. It hears appeals only from the Supreme Court.

262. Name six State officers that are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Superintendent of Banking, Superintendent of Insurance, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Prisons, State Assessors, Board of Claims.

263. Give duties and salary of Superintendent of Banking.

He has the general supervision of the banks throughout the State, and must send in an annual report of their condition to the Legislature. Salary, \$5,000.

264. Give duties and salary of Superintendent of Insurance.

He has the general supervision of all insurance companies throughout the State, and must send in an annual report of their condition to the State Legislature. Salary, \$7,000.

265. Give duties and salary of Superintendent of Prisons.

He has charge of the State prisons in the State; appoints the keepers of them, and must send in an annual report to the State Legislature of their condition. Salary, \$6,000.

266. Give duties and salary of Superintendent of Public Works.

He has general charge of public works; the arrangement and repair of canals, and sends in an annual report to the Legislature. Salary, \$6,000.

267. Give duties and salary of State Assessors.

To assess the valuation of the property of the State, and see that it is divided proportionately among the counties. Salary, \$2,500 each.

268. Give the duties and salary of Board of Claims.

It consists of three members, two of whom must be practicing attorneys in the Supreme Court. It

is their duty to decide upon and award the claims of individuals against the State, also to decide concerning counter claims. Salary, \$5,000 each.

269. What are the qualifications necessary for eligibility to the offices of the State, with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor ?

They must have the qualifications of a voter at the general election.

270. How many Constitutions has the State of New York had ?  
Four.

271. When was the first one adopted ?  
1777.

272. How does the present State Constitution compare in length with the United States Constitution ?

It is about twice as long.

273. How can amendments be made to the State Constitution ?

By being passed by two successive Legislatures, and then at the next regular election submitted to a vote of the people. If a majority of them are in favor of it, it becomes a law.

274. How may the Constitution be entirely revised ?

The question of revision is submitted to the people every twenty years. If a majority of the voters desire the Constitution revised, it is so ordered.

275. What is a Constitution ?

The principles of fundamental laws which govern a State or Nation.

276. What should it contain ?

It should contain only the fundamental principles upon which the State or Nation have agreed for their government.

277. Mention the offices through which taxes are collected and placed in the control of the State.

Town Collector, County Treasurer, Comptroller, State Treasurer.

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## STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

*The names of the Courts in various States may vary, also the number of officers constituting the same. Pupils residing in States other than New York should therefore make the slight changes necessary for his particular State.*

278. How is the State Judicial system divided ?

Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, County Court and Justice Court.

279. How many Judges in the Court of Appeals ?

Seven.

280. What is the length of their term of office ?

Fourteen years.

281. With what limitation ?

They cannot hold office after the last day of December of the year in which their seventieth birthday occurs.

282. What are their salaries ?

Chief Justice, \$10,500 ; the six Associate Judges \$10,000 each.

283. Who is at present (1900) Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals ?

Alton B. Parker.

284. What officers of the State can be impeached ?

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the other State officers.

285. What constitutes the Court of Impeachment ?

The Senate and Court of Appeals, and the Lieutenant-Governor presides when the Governor is not being tried ; when the Governor is being tried the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals presides.

286. Who prefers the Articles of Impeachment ?

The Lower House or Assembly, by majority vote.

287. How many Justices in the Supreme Court of the State ?

Seventy-six.

288. How are they elected ?

By the people in the different judicial districts.

289. Give length of term of office, with limitation.

Fourteen years, but cannot hold office after the last day of December of the year in which their seventieth birthday occurs.

290. State their salary.

\$6,000.

291. Into how many Judicial Districts has the State been divided?

Eight.

292. What are the divisions of the Supreme Court ?

Trial Term, Special Term and Appellate Division.

293. State the jurisdiction of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court.

It has original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters pending in that court.

294. State the jurisdiction of the Appellate Division.

It hears appeals from the Lower Courts.

295. How many Judicial Departments or Appellate Divisions are there in the State ?

Four.

296. Of how many Justices are the Appellate Divisions composed ?

Seven Justices in the first department and five in each of the others.

297. By what authority are they selected ?

They are selected by the authority of the Governor.

298. State the jurisdiction of the Special Term.

It is a court consisting of one Supreme Justice for hearing and deciding motions, trials with juries, etc.

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## STATE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

*The names of the Upper and Lower Houses in the various States may vary, also the number comprising each House and the salary of the members. Let the pupils residing in States other than New York make the required changes.*

299. What constitutes the State Legislative department ?

Senate and Assembly.

300. How many members in the Assembly ?

One hundred and fifty.

301. How are they elected ?

By the people of the different Assembly districts.

302. What is the length of their term of office ?

One year.

303. State their salary.

\$1,500 and 10 cents a mile for traveling to and from Albany.

304. How many constitute a quorum ?

A majority of the members.

305. How many members in the State Senate ?

Fifty.

305. How are they elected ?

By the people in the different Senatorial districts.

307. What is the length of their term of office ?

Two years.

308. State their salaries ?

\$1,500 and ten cents a mile for traveling to and from Albany.

309. What determines the number of Senators and Assemblymen ?

The State Constitution.

310. When and how are they apportioned through the State ?

After each State census, and as near as possible into districts having the same population. Each county is entitled to one Assemblyman.

311. How many constitute a quorum ?

A majority of the members.

312. Who presides over the Senate ?

Lieutenant-Governor.

313. Who presides over the Assembly ?

Speaker.

314. How is the Speaker of the Assembly chosen ?

By the Members of the Assembly.

315. What is the President pro tempore of the Senate ?

One who is elected by the Senate to preside when the Lieutenant-Governor is absent.

316. Why is he elected ?

To preside over the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

317. Who appoints the committees in the State Senate ?

They are appointed by vote of the Senate.

318. Who appoints the committees in the Assembly ?

The Speaker.

319. Name five important committees of the Legislature.

Ways and Means, Judiciary, General Laws, Revision, Taxation.

320. What is the use of committees in the Legislature ?

They are persons appointed to consider all subjects of a particular class which shall arise during the session, and all bills brought before the Legislature are referred to its special committee.

321. Who calls the Assembly to order at its first meeting ?

The Clerk of the preceding Assembly.

322. What restrictions are placed on adjournment ?

Neither House can adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other.

323. When does the political year of the State begin ?

The first day of January.

324. What officers are elected by joint ballot of the Legislature ?

United States Senators, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

325. Upon what day does the State Legislature annually convene?

The first Wednesday in January.

326. By what authority is the number of State Senators prescribed?

By the State Constitution.

327. When is our State election held?

Upon the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

328. In what years will State Senators be next elected in this State?

In November, 1901, 1903, 1905.

329. Name the Member of Assembly from your district.

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330. Name the State Senator representing your district.

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331. Name the County or Counties composing your Senatorial district.

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## BOARD OF REGENTS

332. How many members compose the Board of Regents ?

Nineteen.

333. Define their duties.

They have the supervision of the schools devoted to higher education, to a certain extent control their courses of study, and issue examinations to determine the grade of the different schools under their supervision.

334. What officers of the State are ex-officio members of the Board of Regents ?

The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

335. Name the officers of the Board of Regents, also give salary of each (1900).

Chancellor, Anson J. Upson, no salary; Vice Chancellor, William Croswell Doane, no salary; Secretary, James Russell Parsons, Jr., salary \$5,000, and Director of State Library, Melvin Dewey, salary \$2,400. There are also several other officers or clerks appointed by the Regents to do office work.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

336. What are the duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction ?

He is at the head of the common school system of the State; he has the management of the Teachers' Institutes, and the Teachers' Training Classes; he has the supervision of the Normal Schools of the State; he makes an annual report to the State Legislature, recommending such measures as he deems for the best.

337. Give the length of his term of office.

Three years.

338. What is his salary ?

\$5,000.

339. How does he receive his appointment ?

By joint ballot of the State Legislature.

340. What officers does he appoint ?

An Assistant Superintendent and other officers or clerks to assist him in the work of the office.

341. Who is at present State Superintendent of Public Instruction ?

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*In all probability within a short time the Board of Regents and the State Department of Public Instruction will be united under one head. In nearly all of the states, one department has charge of all of the schools. Let the pupil make changes required for his particular state.*

## GOVERNMENT OF COUNTIES

*The Government of Counties is about the same throughout the states. The names of officers may vary slightly. Let the pupil make the changes required for his particular state.*

342. What is a county ?

It is one of the divisions of the State, set apart from the others and empowered to elect officers for the administration of its own local affairs.

343. Why do we have counties ?

It is more convenient for the administration of government to have a state divided into areas larger than a town and this is a principle handed down by our forefathers.

344. Compare county of this country with Shire of England.

A collection of towns for the purpose of government is known in this country as a County: in England as a Shire.

345. Who is the chief executive officer of the county ?

Sheriff.

346. What is the Legislative body of a county ?

The Board of Supervisors.

347. Who is the chief Judicial authority of the county ?

County Judge.

348. Name the chief officers of the county and term of office of each.

I.—Sheriff, three years. II.—County Judge, six years. III.—Surrogate, six years, only in counties of over 40,000 inhabitants. IV.—District Attorney, three years. V.—Treasurer, three years. VI.—County Clerk, three years. VII.—One of three Superintendents of the Poor, three years. VIII.—Four Coroners, three years. IX.—Two Justices of Sessions, one year. X.—One School Commissioner, for each Commissioner district, three years.

349. What county officer is not eligible to re-election?

Sheriff.

350. Give some duties of the Sheriff.

He is the chief executive officer of the county; he has charge of the jail and prisoners; he attends court and keeps the peace.

351. Give some duties of the County Judge.

He presides over the County Court, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe.

352. Give some duties of the Surrogate.

He takes proof of wills of both real and personal property, and generally attends to the settlement of the estates of deceased persons.

353. Give some duties of the County Clerk.

He records all mortgages, deeds, etc., of the county; administers the oath to the jurors and witnesses, and he also records the judgments of the courts.

354. Give some duties of the Treasurer.

All money collected by the town collectors for State and County purposes, is paid to him and he pays to the Comptroller the amount belonging to the State.

The Comptroller sends to him the school money belonging to the county, which he pays out to the supervisors of the county as directed by the School Commissioner's certificate.

355. Give some duties of the District Attorney.

He must be a counselor-at-law in the Supreme Court. He is the law officer of the county, advises the grand jury, and prosecutes criminals.

356. Give some duties of the Coroners.

It is their duty to inquire into the causes of suspicious deaths, and when necessary can summon a jury and witnesses for a formal investigation.

357. Give some duties of the Superintendent of the Poor.

He has charge of the county poor house, and looks after the employment of the people placed there. He must also make an annual report to the Board of Supervisors.

358. Give some duties of School Commissioner.

He has the supervision of the county schools in his district, examines into the qualifications of teachers, can form new school districts or change the boundaries of old ones.

359. State how each County Officer is paid.

The Sheriff and County Clerk in most of the counties are paid by fees. The balance of the officers are paid a salary or by the day.

360. Name the County Officers that are required to execute a bond for the performance of their duties.

Sheriff, Surrogate, Treasurer, Superintendent of the Poor and District Attorney.

361. What legal requirements must County Officers comply with before entering upon their duties ?

They must take the oath of office.

362. Who administers the oath of office to the County Officers ?  
County Clerk.

363. If the County Clerk is re-elected before whom does he qualify ?

The County Judge.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES

*The government of the cities throughout the United States is about the same. Let the pupil make any needed changes for his particular state.*

364. What is a city ?

It is an incorporation, having a charter from the Legislature describing its manner of government.

365. What is a city charter ?

It is a written document granted to the city by the State authority securing to the city the enjoyment of certain rights.

366. Who is the chief executive officer of a city ?

Mayor.

367. What is the legislative authority of a city ?

The Common Council, composed of Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

368. What is the judicial authority of a city ?

The City Courts.

369. By what authority are cities organized ?

By an act of the State Legislature.

370. Name the officers of a city.

Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

371. What are their duties ?

The Mayor is the executive officer of the city and usually presides over the Common Council. The Board of Aldermen are the Legislative body of a city, and it is their duty to look after all the general interests of the city.

372. How many cities are there (1900) in this State ?

Thirty-five.

373. How many wards are there in a city ?

It varies according to population, from four to twenty-five.

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## THE GOVERNMENT OF TOWNS

*The government of towns throughout the various states of the Union is very similar.—Let the pupil make any changes necessary in the town officers to fit his own state.*

374. What is a town ?

It is one of the divisions of a county. It manages its own local affairs by electing certain officers prescribed by law.

375. Explain the origin of the town as the unit of government.

The government by town meeting is in principle the oldest form of government known in the world, and is older than the government of Athens and Rome.

376. Who are the executive officers of a town ?

Constables and the other elected officers.

377. What is the legislative body of a town ?

The legal voters at the annual town meetings.

378. Who is the judicial authority of a town ?

The Justice of the Peace.

379. By what authority are towns organized ?

By the Board of Supervisors of each county.

380. Name the officers of a town and the term of office of each.

Supervisor, one year.

Town Clerk, one year.

Four Justices of Peace, four years.

One, two or three Highway Commissioners,  
one or three years.

Three Assessors, three years.

One Collector, one year.

One or two Overseers of the Poor, one year.

Five Constables, one year.

One Game Constable, one year.

Two Inspectors of Election, one year for each  
election district.

Three Excise Commissioners, three years.

381. What are some of the duties of the Supervisor ?

He is the chief officer of the town, receives and  
pays out the money belonging to the town upon

the order of the trustee for schools, and with the other Supervisors of the county forms the Legislative body for the county.

382. What are some of the duties of the Town Clerk ?

He acts as clerk of the town meeting. It is his business to file chattel mortgages and record births, deaths and marriages.

383. What are some of the duties of the Justices of the Peace ?

They are the chief judicial officers of the town, and can try all civil cases, where the amount involved does not exceed \$200.

384. What are the principal duties of the Assessors ?

To fix a valuation upon all real and personal property for taxation purposes.

385. What are the principal duties of the Highway Commissioners ?

They have supervision of the roads and the repair of bridges.

386. What are the principal duties of the Overseers of the Poor ?

They have charge of the people of the town who are in indigent circumstances.

387. What are the duties of the Collector ?

He receives the tax list, collects it and pays it over as ordered.

388. What are the duties of the Constables ?

It is their duty to arrest and bring prisoners before a justice to be tried, collect moneys upon executions, and see that order is preserved in the town.

389. What are the duties of the Excise Commissioners ?

It is their duty to act upon all petitions asking for the right to sell spirituous liquors.

390. What are the duties of the Inspectors of Election ?

To preside at the annual election, receive the vote and count the ballot and transmit the same to the board of canvassers.

391. State how each town officer is paid.

Part are paid by the day for their services, and part by fees, and part by the day and by fees.

392. What officials constitute a Town Board in this State ?

Supervisor, Justices of the Peace and Town Clerk.

393. What are the duties of the Town Board ?

The board was created for the purpose of auditing and allowing the accounts of all charges and claims payable by their respective towns.

394. What is meant by town meeting ?

A meeting by electors or voters of a town for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business pertaining to the town.

395. Who determines the time of holding the town meeting and at what time it is held ?

The Board of Supervisors of each county fixes the time and date of holding it in its respective county. As required by law it must be between the first Tuesday in February and the first Tuesday in May. All towns in one county hold the town meeting on the same day.

396. What must all of the town officers do before entering upon their duties ?

They must take the oath of office.

397. Who administers the oath of office ?

The County Clerk to the Justices of the Peace. A Justice of the Peace to the other town officers, except Inspectors of Election; the chairman administers the oath to the other Inspectors and one of the other Inspectors administers the oath to the chairman.

398. What officers of the town must give bonds ?

Supervisor, Justices of the Peace, Overseers of the Poor, Collector, Highway Commissioners, Constables and Excise Commissioners.

399. Who is the Supervisor of your town ?

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## GOVERNMENT OF A VILLAGE

400. What is a village ?

It is an incorporated part of a town, governed partially by town government, but principally by its own elected officers.

401. Who is the chief executive officer of a Village ?

President.

402. What is the legislative body of a Village ?

The President and Board of Trustees.

403. What are the judicial authorities of a Village ?

Justices of the Peace of the town in which located.

404. By what authority are Villages organized ?

Any part of a town having three hundred inhabitants to the square mile may vote to organize itself into a village; such a village may also by a vote of the people resume the town government.

405. What is meant by Charter Election ?

It is an election for the purpose of electing village or city officers and is held as often as charter provides.

406. Name the officers of a Village.

President and Board of Trustees.

407. Give some duties of the President of the Village.

To preside over the meetings of the Board of Trustees, and see that the laws passed by them are enforced.

408. Give duties of the Trustees of the Village.

They have general control of the legislative interests of the Village.

409. How many Trustees must a Village have ?

A Village must have at least three Trustees.

410. When can a Village have four or more Trustees ?

When a Village has a resident population of 1,500, then the Board of Trustees can by resolution add one trustee to every 500 population in excess, until the entire number of trustees, exclusive of the President, shall be nine.

*In other states than New York the above officers and duties may vary somewhat.*

## GOVERNMENT OF A SCHOOL DISTRICT

411. What is a School District ?

It is some part of a town or city, placed under the care of an officer or officers whose duties are to maintain a public school.

412. What is the executive authority of a School District ?

Trustee, Trustees, or Board of Education.

413. What is the legislative authority of a School District ?

The legal voters at school meetings.

414. What is the judicial authority of a School District ?

The School Commissioner of that commissioner district.

415. By what authority are School Districts organized ?

By the School Commissioner of that commissioner district.

416. When does the annual school meeting take place ?

Upon the First Tuesday in August; and if a district contains three hundred or more pupils of a school age, the officers must be elected by ballot upon the Wednesday following, between the hours of twelve noon and four in the afternoon, at the place where the trustee may designate, usually at the principal school building.

417. What are the qualifications requisite for voters ?

A. Every person of full age, who is a resident of the district, entitled to hold lands in this State, who either owns or hires real estate in the district liable to taxation for school purposes.

B. Every resident of the district who is a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and who is the parent of a child of school age, provided such child shall have attended the district school for a period of at least eight weeks within one year preceding.

C. Every resident of the district, a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, not being the parent, who shall have permanently residing with him or her a child of school age, which shall have attended the district school for a period of at least eight weeks within one year preceding.

D. Every resident and citizen of full age who owns any personal property assessed on the last preceding assessment roll of the town, exceeding fifty dollars in value, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

In either class the voter may be male or female. In class B both father and mother are entitled to vote. In class C (cases of children residing with others than their parents) the phrase "him or her" in the statute must be held to limit the suffrage to

one person only, and that the head of the household. Therefore, where husband and wife living together have such a child residing with them, the wife is not on that account entitled to vote, although she may be for other reasons.

418. Name the officers of the School District ?

Trustee or Trustees, or Board of Education, Clerk, Collector, Librarian.

419. Give some duties of the Trustee or Trustees or Board of Education.

To see that the school property is taken care of, hire the teachers, and make an annual report to the School Commissioner.

420. Give some duties of the Clerk.

To keep a record of all proceedings at school meetings, and to give notice according to law of all school meetings.

421. Give some duties of the Librarian.

He has charge of the library of the school district.

422. Give some duties of the Collector.

He collects the school district tax and pays it out as per order of the Trustee.

423. When does the school year end ?

July 25th.

424. How many weeks constitute a school year ?

Thirty-two weeks.

425. Should the property of a person who has no children be taxed to support public schools, and why ?

Yes. The value of property is increased where there are good schools.

426. Mention two sources from which public money is obtained for the common schools.

The revenue from the capital of the common school fund and from the United States deposit fund.

427. To what officer must a Trustee make his annual report ?

School Commissioner.

428. With what officer must he file it, and when ?

Town Clerk, between the first and second Tuesdays of October in each year.

429. Name all the legal holidays that may occur on what otherwise would be a regular school day.

Christmas, New Years, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, General Election, Thanksgiving Day, Saturday, or any other day appointed by the Governor or President.

430. Before what officer may a teacher make affidavit to the correctness of the register of attendance ?

District Clerk.

431. At what elections and meetings can women vote in this State ?

At the election at school meetings, and on all questions at school meetings.

432. What offices can be held in New York State by a woman ?

All offices connected with the schools of the State.

*There will be several differences in officers, their duties, etc., in the various states. Let the pupil in his particular state make changes if necessary.*

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## IN ORDINARY CIVIL CASES

433. What is a Trial Jury ?

A body of men, selected according to law, impaneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the facts of a case as they are delivered from the evidence placed before them.

434. What is a Justice's Jury ?

It is the jury of the lowest court, and consists of six men.

435. What is a Petit Jury ?

It is a regular jury for trying cases in all courts above the Justice Court. It consists of twelve men.

436. What is a Struck Jury ?

When it appears that an impartial jury cannot be obtained, the Supreme Court or City Courts can give an eight days' notice before striking a jury. It consists of selecting from the jury lists of the different towns forty-eight persons. The opposing attorneys have a right to strike from this list twelve names each, and from the remaining twenty-four a jury must be selected.

437. Name the qualifications requisite for jurors.

They are drawn from citizens possessing certain property qualifications, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty. The Supervisors, Town Clerk and Assessors make up the list from which they are drawn.

438. Who are exempt from acting as Jurymen ?

Physicians, clergymen, attorneys, teachers, policemen, locomotive engineers, and all whose temporary withdrawal from their customary vocation might work injury or hardship to numbers of people.

439. What is a Grand Jury ?

A body of men of not less than sixteen or more than twenty-three in number, summoned several times during the year to inquire into crimes committed in their jurisdiction.

440. How is the list made out for selecting the Grand Jury ?

The Board of Supervisors apportion the number among the different towns in proportion to population, and the names designated by the respective Supervisors are written upon slips of paper and deposited in the County Clerk's office.

441. How often is the Trial Jury list changed ?

Every three years.

442. How often is the Grand Jury list changed ?

Every year.

443. What number of Jurors are drawn ?

Twenty-four Grand and thirty-six Trial.

444. What number of Trial Jurors must agree for a verdict ?

All must agree. In case they do not, a new trial must take place with a new jury.

445. What number of Grand Jurors must agree to bring in an indictment ?

In order for the Grand Jury to bring in an indictment against a person, at least twelve must be in favor of it.

446. Who announces the verdict or renders the report of the Grand Jury ?

The Juror elected by them as foreman.

447. Who is the Plaintiff ?

The person who commences the action.

448. Who is the Defendant ?

The person against whom the action is brought.

449. Define Summons.

It is the mandate of the court, issued by the direction of the plaintiff, to be served upon the defendant.

450. What are the Pleadings ?

They are the written statements of the plaintiff and defendant of the facts in support of their claims.

451. What is the Verdict ?

The unanimous decision of a jury, and reported to the court on a matter legally submitted to them.

452. What is a Judgment ?

It is the sentence of the court pronounced by the judge before whom a criminal action is tried, and the official record of the rights of a party as established by a decision in a civil action.

453. What is an appeal ?

It is the removal of a suit from one court to a higher court for re-examination.

454. How many appeals can be made ?

Usually not more than two appeals.

455. What is a criminal action ?

The prosecution of a person who has committed an offence against the law.

456. What is a civil action ?

It is one in which the suit is for a private claim or injury.

457. What is an indictment ?

A written accusation or formal charge made by the grand jury against a person, that he has committed a crime.

458. What is Bail ?

It is procuring the release of a person from the custody of an officer by becoming surety for his appearance in court.

459. When is Bail said to be excessive ?

When it is more than the penalty would warrant.

460. What is arrest ?

It is seizing a person and detaining him in the custody of the law.

461. What is a Writ of Habeas Corpus ?

It is a writ granted to a person, who thinks he is unlawfully arrested, by which he can have an immediate hearing. If his arrest appears to be lawful he is sent back to jail, if unlawful he is released.

462. What is an *ex post facto* law ?

It is a law which makes an act punishable as a crime which was not a crime when committed, or increases the penalty of a crime. Such laws are unconstitutional in the United States.

463. What is a Bill of Attainder ?

It is a law inflicting the punishment of death upon a person without due trial by law and the forfeiture of his property. Such laws are unconstitutional in the United States.

464. What is a Subpœna ?

It is a writ demanding in court the presence of the person upon whom it is served under a penalty.

465. What is a Complaint ?

It is a formal accusation against a party made or presented to the appropriate court or officer.

466. What is an Arraignment ?

It is the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an indictment or complaint.

467. What is an Injunction ?

It is a writ or process granted by some court whereby a party is required to do or refrain from doing certain acts.

468. What is a Mandamus ?

It is a writ from a superior court to an inferior court or to some person in authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

469. What is a Warrant ?

It is an order issued by a magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure or a search.

470. What is a Court ?

It is a tribunal established for the administration of justice.

471. What is a Court of Record ?

It is any trial court where all the proceedings are kept on file and recorded.

472. What are Probate Courts ?

A court for the official proof of wills of deceased persons.

473. What is meant by Original Jurisdiction ?

A court is said to have original jurisdiction when the case may originate or commence in it.

474. What is meant by Appellate Jurisdiction ?

The jurisdiction which a superior court has to rehear cases which have been tried in inferior courts.

475. In case of conviction for murder to what Courts may the prisoner appeal ?

To the General Term and the Court of Appeals.

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## TARIFF

476. Define Protective Tariff.

It is a duty laid on imported goods for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing interests.

477. What is a Revenue Tariff ?

A duty laid on certain articles for the support of the government.

478. What is free trade ?

It is a theory that no duty should be laid on imported goods, but that all should be allowed to purchase goods in the cheapest market.

479. What is meant by Collection of Duties ?

Certain ports, called Ports of Entry, are designated by Congress at which all duties shall be collected. The officer that collects the duties is called Collector of Customs.

480. What are Ports of Entry ?

The ports where duties are collected.

481. Name one Port of Entry on the Atlantic coast and also on the Pacific coast.

New York City on the east, San Francisco on the west.

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## CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP

482. What is a Citizen ?

A native born or naturalized person who is entitled to the protection of the Government in all his political and civil rights.

483. What is an Alien ?

One who has been born outside the jurisdiction of the United States and who has not been naturalized.

484. Name two rights that a Citizen has that an Alien has not.

1st.—A citizen has the protection of this Government in all countries. An Alien does not.

2d.—A citizen has a share in the political rights of the Government, while the Alien has not.

485. What is meant by a majority of votes cast ?

More than half the votes cast.

486. What is Plurality ?

More votes cast for one individual than any other, even though they may be less than half.

487. Which elects all officers in New York State ?

Plurality.

488. Mention three principal rights that belong to every person.

Personal liberty, personal security, and private property.

489. What is meant by Franchise ?

It is a privilege conferred upon and vested in individuals or corporations.

490. What is Elective Franchise or the right of Suffrage ?

Elective franchise is the right to take part in the government by voting.

491. Is it a civil or political right ?

It is a political right.

492. What is Disfranchisement ?

It is the taking away from a person the rights of citizenship.

493. State one cause of Disfranchisement.

Treason.

494. What is a Voter or Elector ?

It is a person who is entitled to vote.

495. What are the qualifications of a Voter.

Citizen, male sex, twenty-one years of age, unconvicted of heinous crime. He must also be a

resident of the State one year, of the county four months and of the election district thirty days, and ninety days a citizen.

496. What is meant by challenging a Vote ?

It is questioning a man's right to vote.

497. State three grounds on which a vote may be challenged ?

On account of age, residence and bribery.

498. Name three classes of persons who cannot vote at the general election.

Aliens, Minors and Women.

499. Mention two ways by which citizenship can be acquired.

By naturalization or by serving in the regular army for one year and obtaining an honorable discharge.

500. What is Naturalization ?

It is the act of investing an alien with the rights of citizenship.

501. How can a foreigner become naturalized ?

1st.—He must reside in this country five years.

2d.—He must take an oath or affirmation that it is his intention to become a citizen.

3d.—He must then wait two years, and then if the court is satisfied that he has resided in this

country five years, he then, upon oath swears to support the United States Constitution and disclaims allegiance to his old country.

502. Name three privileges belonging to every citizen.

1.—The protection of the Government.

2.—The right to own property in any of the States.

3d.—The right to have a share in the Government by voting, holding offices, etc.

503. What is required of every citizen by the government ?

Loyalty.

504. Of whom may military duty be required ?

Of able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

505. Of whom may jury duty be required ?

Of men between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, with exception noted in question 435.

## ESTATES—WILLS

506. What is the meaning of the term Estate ?

It is the interest that a person has in real property.

507. What is Real Estate ?

It is co-extensive in meaning with lands and tenements.

508. What is an Estate in Fee ?

It is the unqualified ownership of certain real property.

509. What is an Estate for Years ?

It is the right in the possession and use of certain property for a given period.

510. What is a Future Estate ?

It is the interest a person will have in property after the death of some individual or some other contingency.

511. What is an Estate for Life ?

It is the right to the possession and use of a certain property during the life of some one.

512. What is a Trust ?

It is an estate held by one person for the use or benefit of another. The person holding it is called the trustee.

513. What is a Deed ?

It is a written instrument by which land is transferred from one person to another.

514. What is a Warranty Deed ?

The grantor of the deed warrants and defends the property conveyed against all lawful claims and demands.

515. What is a Mortgage ?

It is an instrument similar to a deed, but made as a security for the payment of a debt. The mortgage becomes void upon the payment of the debt.

516. What should a Deed or Mortgage contain ?

It should contain the name of the person who is to take the property, describe the property, state the amount of property conveyed, be signed by the person conveying the property, be sealed and delivered.

517. Where is it necessary to have a Deed or Mortgage recorded ?

In the County Clerk's office.

518. Define Lease.

It is a contract for lands or tenements from one person to another for life or a term of years for some compensation.

519. What is an Acknowledgment ?

It is the declaration of one's act before some proper officer to give it validity.

520. How is land transferred ?

By means of a deed, by will or by descent.

521. What is a Will ?

The written instrument, legally executed, by which a person makes a disposition of his estate, to take effect after his death.

522. If no will is made, how is real property divided between the widow and children ?

The widow has the use of one-third of the property during her life, and the balance is divided equally among the children.

523. When is a man said to die intestate ?

When he dies without having made a will.

524. Before what officer must a Will be proved ?

Before the Surrogate.

525. Explain the term, Right of Dower.

It is that portion of a man's estate which the widow enjoys during her life.

526. Why does the law require that a wife must join with her husband in signing a deed ?

Unless the wife signed the deed, in case of the husband's death she would have the right of dower in the property.

527. Who may make a Will ?

Any one of lawful age and sound mind.

528. What are the formalities of making a Will ?

In general, it must be in writing, and signed at least by two witnesses, in whose presence the testator must sign it and declare it to be his last will and testament.

529. How can it be revoked ?

A will does not take effect until the testator's death, and he can revoke it by destroying it or making a new will.

530. What is a Codicil ?

It is an addition to the will, and must be executed with the same formalities.

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## PATENT RIGHTS, COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS

531. By what department are Patent Rights, Copyrights and Trade Marks issued ?

Department of the Interior.

532. Define a Patent Right.

It is a right or privilege giving to a person for a certain number of years the exclusive right in the manufacture and sale of an invention.

533. For how long are they issued ?

Seventeen years.

534. What is the cost of obtaining one ?

Thirty-five dollars.

535. What is a Copyright ?

The legal right which an author has to print, publish and sell his own literary productions.

536. For how long is it issued ?

Twenty-eight years, and then can be re-issued for fourteen years.

537. At what cost ?

One dollar and two copies of the book.

538. What is a Trade Mark ?

It is a device adopted by manufacturers or dealers to mark the goods which they make or in which they deal. In order to protect it the words "trade mark" must be placed in close connection with the device.

539. What department issues it ?

Department of the Interior.

540. For how long ?

Thirty years, and at the expiration of thirty years the certificate can be renewed for another thirty years.

541. What is the cost of the Certificate ?

Twenty-five dollars.

## PARTNERS, PARTNERSHIP, CONTRACTS, ETC.

542. What are Partners ?

They are associates in any business or occupation.

543. What is a Partnership ?

It is a contract between two or more persons, joining together their money, property, labor or skill, for the purpose of carrying on some legal trade or business and sharing in profits and losses.

544. To what extent are individual partners liable when a partnership is said to be limited ?

Only for the amount stated in the terms of partnership.

545. What is a Contract ?

It is the agreement of two or more persons, for certain considerations, to do or abstain from doing certain acts.

546. When is a contract not binding ?

When it is made with minors, or when force or fraud is used.

547. How old must a person be before he can lawfully make a contract ?

Twenty-one.

548. When may it be oral and when must it be written ?

1. All contracts not to be performed within one year from the making thereof must be in writing. 2. All contracts for the sale of any goods for the price of fifty dollars or more will be void unless in writing, or unless the buyer accept and receipt for part of such goods, or unless the buyer pay part of the purchase money.

549. Is a contract executed on Sunday valid ?

No.

550. What is a Promissory Note ?

It is a written promise to pay a certain sum of money at some future date.

551. What is meant by indorsement ?

It is the writing upon the back of the note the name of the bearer, transferring it to some one else.

552. What is necessary to make a Note binding ?

Some valid consideration.

553. What is a Draft ?

A written request for the payment of money.

554. What is meant by acceptance of a draft ?

It is the promising to pay the draft when due, and it is done by the person accepting, by writing (usually with red ink) his acceptance and signing his name.

555. What is the indorser's liability ?

If the maker of the note does not pay it, the indorser is liable, when charged by notice of protest.

556. What is an indorsement in full ?

It is where the payee of the note orders the note to be paid to some particular person and signs his name to it.

557. What is an indorsement in blank ?

The payee simply writing his name across the back of the note.

558. What does "without recourse" mean ?

When an indorser uses these words he frees himself from all liability.

559. When is a note negotiable and when non-negotiable ?

It is negotiable when it is made payable to the bearer or order of some person. Non-negotiable when it is made payable to some individual.

560. Should a note fall due on Saturday, when is it payable ?

On the following Monday.

561. What is a forged paper ?

It is the fraudulent making and alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right.

562. What is meant by notice to indorser ?

If the note is not paid when it becomes due, unless the holder of the note notifies the indorser, the indorser is not liable.

563. From what time does a note draw interest ?

If the note says with interest, from the date of the note, otherwise it does not begin to draw interest until after the note is due.

564. Define Protest.

It is a formal declaration made by a Notary Public of the non-payment of a note.

565. What is a Check ?

A draft drawn upon a bank or bankers for immediate payment.

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## THE RELATIONS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

566. Mention some duties of parents to children.

To protect them, support them and educate them to the age of twenty-one.

567. Mention some of the rights of parents.

The parent has a right to the custody of the child and has a right to their labor or service. Children who are able are in general bound to support indigent parents.

## DEFINITIONS OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES

568. Define Treason.

It is the attempt by a citizen to overthrow the Government or betray it into the hands of its enemies.

569. What is Burglary ?

The forcible breaking into or entering the house of another with the purpose of committing crime.

570. What is Robbery ?

It is the felonious and forcible taking property away from another.

571. What is Larceny ?

It is commonly known as theft or stealing. It is the unlawful and intentional taking or appropriating the property of another.

572. What is Bribery ?

It is the promising of a reward to a person with a view of influencing his vote or judgment.

573. What is Forgery ?

It is the fraudulent making or altering any writing with the intention to deceive.

574. What is Perjury ?

The act of swearing falsely to any material subject upon an oath legally administered.

575. Define Murder ?

It is the killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

576. What is Manslaughter ?

It is the killing of a human being without malice aforethought.

577. What is Embezzlement ?

It is the fraudulently appropriating to one's own use that which has been entrusted to his care.

578. What is Bigamy ?

It is the crime of having two husbands or two wives at the same time.

579. What is Slander ?

It is the malicious telling of a false report for the purpose of injuring some one.

580. What is Libel ?

It is the malicious printing or writing of a false report for the purpose of injuring some one.

581. Who is an accessory to crime ?

It is one who is in any way concerned in the commission of a crime.

582. What is a Felony ?

It is a crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

583. What is Extortion ?

It is the unlawful taking by an officer, by color of his office, of any money or thing of value, that is not due to him. .

584. What is Counterfeiting ?

It is the making an imitation of something with the intention to deceive.

585. Define Arson.

It is the malicious burning of the building of another.

586. What is Capital Punishment ?

It is punishment by death.

587. Name two offenses that are not bailable.

Murder and Treason.

588. What are capital crimes ?

They are crimes punishable by death.

589. What is Dueling ?

It is a combat between two persons, fought by agreement, with deadly weapons.

590. What is Piracy ?

It is the taking property from others on the seas by open violence and with intent to steal.

591. What is Fraud ?

It is the unlawful appropriation of another's property, with knowledge, by design, and without criminal intent.

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## MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

592. What is a Letter of Marque and Reprisal ?

It is a license granted by the government to private individuals empowering them to seize the property of a foreign nation or its subjects as an indemnification for injuries received.

593. How many counties are there in the State ?

Sixty.

594. How many States (1900) in the Union ?

Forty-four.

595. How many different Presidents (1900) of the United States have there been ?

Twenty-four.

596. How many different Governors (1900) of New York State ?

Thirty-one.

597. Who was the first Governor of New York State ?

George Clinton.

598. Who was the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court ?

John Jay of New York.

599. Who is the present (1900) Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court ?

Melville W. Fuller of Illinois.

600. Has the term of office of Governor of this State always been three years ?

From 1777 to 1823 the term of office was three years ; from 1823 to 1877 the term was two years ; since 1877 to 1896 the term was three years ; now it is two years.

601. How many Normal Schools are there (1900) in the State ?

Twelve.

602. How are they organized ?

By an act of the State Legislature.

603. What is the use of a well regulated Militia ?

To preserve the peace and put down any sudden insurrection.

604. Why should public officers take official oath or affirmation ?

It is thought that by so doing a more faithful performance of their duty is secured.

605. What is the main object in imprisoning convicts ?

1st, to protect the community ; 2d, to endeavor to reform the convicts.

606. To what part of the English Parliament does the Senate correspond ?

House of Lords.

607. The House of Representatives ?

House of Commons.

608. What is meant by Civil Service of the United States ?

It means the body of persons employed by the government, except in the army and navy.

609. Name two ways in which money is provided for the support of the government.

Duties upon goods imported into the country from abroad, and duties upon goods that are manufactured and used here.

610. Mention two rights of persons accused of crime.

They have a right to a trial before a jury, and are to be furnished with a competent lawyer.

611. Define Census.

It is an official registration of the number of people, the value of estates, etc.

612. When will the next general Census be taken ?

June, 1900.

613. Of what political importance is a Census ?

It determines the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled.

614. Define Pensions.

It is a yearly amount paid by the government to disabled soldiers and to the families of soldiers slain in war.

615. Why are they given ?

It is considered the duty of the government to care for those who have become disabled in its service.

616. Define Bankruptcy.

It is the inability of a person to pay his debts.

617. What is an Insolvent or Bankrupt Law.

It is a law that if the insolvent gives up all of his property to his creditors, it relinquishes him from the payment of the full debt.

618. When is a man unable to give away his property ?

When he is insolvent.

619. What is Court Martial ?

It is the court in which all military and naval offenders are tried.

620. Are there any requirements as to population when new States are admitted into the Union ?

There are not.

621. In what two ways are Postmasters appointed ?

By the President and confirmed by the Senate, and by the Postmaster General.

622. What is Taxation ?

It is the imposing taxes upon the subjects of the State by the government.

623. How are Taxes levied by the United States government ?

Tariff on imported goods; also by internal revenue.

624. What classes of property are exempt from Taxation ?

All public property, churches, school houses and cemeteries.

625. How many kinds of Taxes are there ?

Two; direct and indirect.

626. What is a United States Consul ?

A person who is commissioned to reside in a foreign country to protect the commercial interests of his country.

627. What is a United States Minister ?

A person who is empowered to represent the government at a foreign court.

628. What is an Ambassador ?

He is a Minister of the highest rank.

629. What is a Fee Simple ?

A fee without conditions or limits.

630. Define the term Lien.

It is a claim upon some real or personal property until a debt has been paid.

631. What are Appurtenances ?

They are those things which belong to something else; as buildings with a farm; doors, windows, keys, etc., with a house.

632. Mention four prohibitions enjoined upon the States by the Constitution.

They are forbidden to make treaties, to coin money, to make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts, or to lay duties on imports or exports.

633. Name three sources of internal revenue.

From persons by poll or property tax; from goods imported into the country from abroad, and from goods manufactured and used in this country.

634. What is the highest military title in our government?

General.

635. Define specific and ad valorem duties.

Specific duties are apportioned according to the weight of the article. Ad valorem duties are apportioned according to the market value of the article.

636. What Training Schools have the Army and Navy?

Military school at West Point and naval school at Annapolis.

637. How are appointments made to them?

By the President and by Members of Congress.

638. Why is the term of office of Judge made longer than that of an executive officer ?

Because it is thought desirable from the nature of his office that he should be as independent of the people as possible.

639. What class of officers have power to issue warrants ?

Judicial officers.

640. What is a Caucus ?

A meeting held by a political party before election for the purpose of selecting candidates.

641. What are Primaries ?

The assembling of the voters in a town or ward of any political party to choose delegates to a county or district convention.

642. What is Legal Tender ?

The currency or money of a country that can be offered legally in payment of a debt.

643. What is Money ?

Anything that is stamped by public authority and used as a medium of exchange.

644. What is meant by a Quorum in a legislative body ?

The number of members that must be present in order legally to transact business.

645. What is an Extradition Treaty ?

A treaty providing for the delivery of fugitives from justice by one nation to another.

646. How may a State be divided into two or more States ?

By the concurrent action of Congress and the Legislature of the State.

647. What is a Notary Public ?

An officer nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgements.

648. For what purpose are Custom Houses established ?

To collect duties or customs and transact business relating to the clearance and entry of vessels.

649. What is a Corporation ?

It is a society of persons authorized by law to transact business as an individual.

650. What is a Monopoly ?

The sole right of dealing in any particular line of goods.

651. What is meant by Emigration ?

Moving from one country to another to reside.

652. What is meant by Immigration ?

Moving into one country from another to reside.

653. What is Usury ?

It is a higher rate of Interest than is allowed by law.

654. What is the difference between a County Court and Court of Sessions.

A County Court is for the trial of civil cases. A Court of Sessions for the trial of criminal cases.

655. What is a Road District ?

A portion of the public highway under the care of an Overseer of Highways.

656. Define the term Defalcation.

It is the embezzlement of money by an officer or other person to whom it has been intrusted.

657. What is Currency ?

It is the paper money or coin which constitutes the circulating medium of a country.

658. Define Power of Attorney.

It is a written instrument giving an agent power to act for his principal.

659. What is a Warranty ?

It is an agreement of a person to become responsible if certain facts do not come out as represented.

660. What is an Account Current ?

It is a detailed statement of the transactions between two persons or firms and is usually expressed in the form of debtor and creditor.

661. What is an Account Sales ?

It is an itemized statement of sales and expenses sent by a commission merchant to his principal.

662. What is an Administrator ?

It is a person appointed by the court to settle an estate.

663. What is a Strike ?

The combining of workmen in an establishment or trade and agreeing not to do more work until certain demands are allowed.

664. Define the term Arbitration.

It is the adjusting of a disputed point by a person or persons chosen by the parties in dispute.

665. What is an Assignee ?

It is the person to whom the property of a bankrupt or insolvent debtor is transferred for the benefit of his creditors.

666. What is an Assignment ?

It is the act of transferring property to the assignee.

667. What is an Affidavit ?

It is a statement reduced to writing and sworn or affirmed to before some officer who has authority to administer an oath.

668. What is a National Bank ?

A bank established under the United States laws and granted certain privileges by the United States government.

669. What is a Crime ?

It is an act committed or omitted in violation of a public law.

670. What is Theft ?

It is the act of stealing.

671. What is Solvency ?

It is the state of a person who is able to pay all of his debts.

672. What is Personal Property ?

It is all property except real estate.

673. What is Real Property.

It is all real estate, including lands and tenements.

674. What is a Folio ?

In legal documents it is one hundred words ; counting every figure a word.

675. What is an Auditor ?

It is an officer appointed by the government or some corporation to investigate accounts.

676. What is meant by the term Balance in Trade ?

It is the difference between the value of the exports and imports of a country.

677. What is a Board of Trade ?

It is the association of business men for the purpose of regulating and advancing commercial interests.

678. Define Compromise.

It is an agreement made between two or more parties as a settlement of matters in dispute between them.

679. What is a Consignee ?

It is a person to whom goods are sent to be sold.

680. What is a Consignor ?

It is a person who makes a consignment.

681. What is a Consignment ?

It is the sending of a bill of goods to another to be sold or disposed of by the latter for the consignor.

682. Define the Right of Eminent Domain.

It is the right of the government or corporation to take from a person private property for public purposes, for a reasonable compensation.

683. What is the meaning of Gerrymander ?

To divide a State into districts for the choice of representatives in an unnatural and unfair way, with a view to give a political party an advantage over its opponent.

684. By what authority is the legal rate of interest established ?

By an act of the Legislature.

685. What is the salary of the School Commissioners of New York State ?

The minimum salary paid is \$1,000, and \$200 is allowed for expenses.

686. What is filibustering in a legislative body ?

Obstructing legislation by parliamentary tactics.

687. What is meant by a reciprocity treaty ?

It is a treaty entered into between two countries conferring equal privileges as regards customs or charges on imports.

688. How far is a principal bound by the acts of his agent ?

To the full extent of the contract between them.

689. Define Enacting Clause.

An enacting clause is the clause placed at the close of a bill stating when it shall take effect.

690. What is the purpose of Civil Service law ?

To render government service more efficient ; to make qualification the ground of appointment ; to remove appointment from immediate partisan control.

691. Mention two means taken to prevent fraudulent voting.

Registration previous to day of voting and challenging the vote on election day.

692. What is meant by giving bonds?

The giving of pledges or securities for a fixed sum which shall be liable to forfeiture if certain specified duties are not properly performed.

693. Define Poll Tax.

A tax levied on an individual without regard to property.

694. Define License Tax.

A tax imposed giving permission to carry on certain business, which without permission would be illegal.

695. Name three commissioners appointed by the Governor.

State Board of Charities, Forest Preserve Board, Board of Railroad Commissioners.

696. How are members of Civil Service Commissions appointed and define their duties.

In 1883 Congress passed the Civil Service Act allowing the President to select a board of examiners on whose recommendation appointments are made for office. Candidates for office are subjected to competitive examination. This system has also been adopted in some States and cities.

697. Define Chattel Mortgage.

It is a mortgage on personal property as distinguished from one on real property.

698. Define Municipality.

It is a borough, city, incorporated village or town.

699. Who are citizens of the United States ?

Read 14th amendment to Constitution.

700. Is a woman a citizen ? Is a child ? Are Indians ?

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701. To what laws is an American vessel on the ocean subject ?

International laws, but is entitled to the protection of the United States government.

702. What is a sovereign State ?

A State which administers its own government, and is not dependent on or subject to another power.

703. Is New York a sovereign State ? Is Germany ? Canada ? England ? United States ?

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704. What two things are accomplished by the mode of voting now in use in New York State ?

Openness and secrecy; openness, because all in the room may see the ballot deposited in the

proper place ; secrecy, because in the booth where ballot is prepared no one is allowed except the voter.

705. How many booths must be at every polling place ?

Not less than one for every fifty voters in the election district.

706. What is the object of booths ?

So that the voter may prepare and fold his ballot in secret.

707. In order for a man to vote at the general election, what must be done ?

Each voter must have his name registered.

708. Which are the days of registration ?

In places outside of cities, the third and fourth Saturdays before election ; in cities, the third and fourth Fridays and Saturdays before election.

709. How does registration in the city and in the country differ ?

In the city the voter must always appear in person to be registered. In the country, upon the first day of registration a voter's friend may have him registered, but upon the last day of registration no one can be registered except he appear in person.

710. Who prints the ballots ?

By the law of 1890 the ballots are printed under the direction of the County Clerk.

711. What does the ballot contain ?

The names of the persons who have been regularly nominated by the respective political parties.

712. What is a blanket ballot ?

The complete ticket of any party.

713. What is a paster ballot ?

One on which, part or all of the candidates' names of any political party are printed to be pasted over the regular ballot.

714. What is a scratched ticket ?

It is a ballot on which one or more of the names of candidates has been erased.

715. What is a straight ticket ?

It is the regular ticket of a party.

716. What is a split ticket ?

A ticket made up by selecting candidates from two or more of the regular tickets.

717. Describe the manner of voting.

There shall be but one form of ballot, and on it shall be the names of all the candidates and the titles of the offices. The ticket or lists of candidates of the various parties shall be printed in parallel columns, headed by the name of the parties and chosen devices, and in such order as the Secretary of State shall name, preference being given to the party that polled the largest number of votes at the last preceding election and so on. There shall be a column at the right hand of the ballot in which the voter may write the name or

names of any candidates whose name or names are not on the ballot.

At the head of the lists there shall be a simple device, chosen by the parties, but neither the coat of arms nor seal of any State nor the United States, the National flag, nor any religious emblem or symbol, nor the portrait of any person, shall be chosen for such device or emblem. There shall be a blank circular space three quarters of an inch in diameter below the device and below this is the name of the party. At the head of the ballot, on the stub, are the following instructions to voters:

To vote a straight ticket make a cross (X) within the circle above one of the party columns.

To vote for an individual candidate, make a cross (X) mark in the space before his name.

To vote for a person not on the ticket, write the name of such person under the title of the office in the column on the right and make a cross (X) mark in the space before the name.

Any mark or erasure made on this ballot except as above indicated makes the ballot void and it cannot be counted.

Use only a pencil having a black lead.

The ballot is to be handed to the voter already folded. On receiving his ballot the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the enclosed space,

retire alone to one of the voting booths, and without undue delay, unfold and mark his ballot as described. No elector shall be allowed to occupy a booth more than five minutes in case all the booths are in use and electors are waiting. It will not be lawful to make any mark on the ballot other than the cross, or to deface or tear a ballot; any ballot so defaced or marked shall be void and shall not be counted. All marks must be made with a pencil having a black lead. If an elector spoils a ballot he may obtain others, one at a time, not exceeding in all three, and the spoiled ballot shall be placed in a box prepared for such.

When the voter has marked his ballot he shall fold it so as to conceal the face of the ballot, but show the endorsement on the back, and he will then leave the booth and hand the ballot to the inspector who shall tear off the stub in plain view of the voter and deposit the ballot in one box and the stub in another. The voter shall then at once pass out.

*The above are the principal points for the voter to understand. Every teacher, however, should make every step perfectly plain to his pupils.*

*In many cities and towns voting machines are now used. Where these are used the teacher should explain their use and if possible take pupils to inspect them.*

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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ADOPTED BY CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

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THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN  
CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

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When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes

destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government; laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavor to prevent the population of these States ; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising their conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws ; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us ;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences :

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our governments :

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever:

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from

time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and Independent States*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as *free and independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude

peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, and with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by

JOHN HANCOCK.

*New Hampshire.*

JOSIAH BARTLETT,  
WILLIAM WHIPPLE,  
MATTHEW THORNTON.

*Massachusetts Bay.*

SAMUEL ADAMS,  
JOHN ADAMS,  
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,  
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

*Rhode Island.*

STEPHEN HOPKINS,  
WILLIAM ELLERY.

*Pennsylvania.*

ROBERT MORRIS,  
BENJAMIN RUSH,  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,  
JOHN MORTON,  
GEORGE CLAYMER,  
JAMES SMITH,  
GEORGE TAYLOR,  
JAMES WILSON,  
GEORGE ROSS,

*Deleware.*

CÆSAR RODNEY,  
GEORGE READ,  
THOMAS M'KEAN.

*New York.*

WILLIAM FLOYD,  
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,  
FRANCIS LEWIS,  
LEWIS MORRIS.

*New Jersey.*

RICHARD STOCKTON,  
JOHN WITHERSPOON,  
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,  
JOHN HART,  
ABRAHAM CLARK.

*Virginia.*

GEORGE WYTHER,  
RICHARD HENRY LEE,  
THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
THOMAS NELSON, JR.,  
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,  
CARTER BRAXTON.

*North Carolina.*

WILLIAM HOOPER,  
JOSEPH HEWES,  
JOHN PENN.

*Maryland.*

SAMUEL CHASE,  
WILLIAM PACA,  
THOMAS STONE,  
CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton

*South Carolina.*

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,  
THOMAS HEYWARD, JR.,  
THOMAS LYNCH, JR.,  
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

*Connecticut.*

ROGER SHERMAN,  
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,  
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*Georgia.*

BUTTON GWINNETT,  
LYMAN HALL,  
GEORGE WALTON.

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THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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## PREAMBLE.

(1.)

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.—LEGISLATIVE.

## SECTION I.—CONGRESS.

(2.)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

## SECTION II.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(3.) HOW COMPOSED.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

(4.) QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

(5.) APPORTIONMENT.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their

respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

(6.) VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies

(7.) OFFICERS.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

## SECTION III.—SENATE.

## (8.) HOW COMPOSED.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

## (9.) DIVISIONS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

## (10.) QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

## (11.) PRESIDING OFFICER.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

## (12.) PRESIDENT PRO-TEMPORE.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

## (13.) IMPEACHMENT.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

## (14.) JUDGMENT.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

## SECTION IV.—BOTH HOUSES.

## (15.) MEETINGS.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators.

## (16.) ASSEMBLE HOW OFTEN.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE HOUSES  
SEPARATELY.

## (17.) ELECTIONS.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

## (18.) RULES.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its

proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

(19.) JOURNAL.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

(20.) ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.—PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES OF MEMBERS.

(21.) SALARY.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the

session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

(22.) PROHIBITIONS.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.—REVENUE BILLS AND THE MODE OF PASSING LAWS.

(23.) REVENUE BILLS.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

(24.) MODE OF PASSING LAWS.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his

objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

(25.) SIGNATURE OR VETO.

3. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by

two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.—LEGISLATIVE POWERS GRANTED TO  
CONGRESS.

(26.)

The Congress shall have power :

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States ; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States ;

(27.)

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States ;

(28.)

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes ;

(29.)

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States ;

(30.)

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures ;

(31.)

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

(32.)

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads;

(33.)

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

(34.)

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

(35.)

10. To define and punish felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

(36.)

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

(37.)

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

(38.)

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

(39.)

14. To make rules for the government and regulations of the land and naval forces;

(40.)

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

(41.)

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

(42.)

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

(43.)

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

## SECTION IX.—POWERS DENIED TO THE UNITED STATES.

(44.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

(45.)

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

(46.)

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

(47.)

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

(48.)

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

(49.)

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

(50.)

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

(51.)

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

#### SECTION X.—PROHIBITIONS UPON THE STATES.

(52.) ABSOLUTE.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and

reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post-facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

(53.) CONSENT OF CONGRESS.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

(54.)

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

### SECTION I.—PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

(55.) TERM OF OFFICE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He

shall hold his office during the term of four years; and together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

(56.) ELECTION.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

(57.) ACTION OF ELECTORS.

3. \**[The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number*

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\*Altered by the XII Amendment.

of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

(58.) TIME OF ELECTION.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

## (59.) QUALIFICATIONS.

5. No person, except (1) a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have (2) attained to the age of thirty-five years, and (3) been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

## (60.) VACANCIES, HOW FILLED.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

## (61.) SALARY.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

## (62.) OATH OF OFFICE.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

## SECTION II.—POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

## (63.) COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ETC.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

## (64.) TREATIES. NOMINATIONS.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the

advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

(65.) VACANCIES.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.—DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

(66.)

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers.

He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

#### SECTION IV.—IMPEACHMENTS.

(67.)

1. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### SECTION I.—COURTS.

(68.)

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

#### SECTION II.—JURISDICTION.

(69.) EXTENT.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution,

the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

(70.) AMBASSADORS, ETC.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress may make.

(71.) TRIAL—CRIMES.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such

place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

### SECTION III.—TREASON.

#### (72.) PROOF OF.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

#### (73.) PUNISHMENT.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV.—THE STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

### SECTION I.—STATE RECORDS.

#### (74.)

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effects thereof.

## SECTION II.—RIGHTS OF CITIZENS, ETC.

(75.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

(76.) EXTRADITION.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

(77.) IN SLAVE TIMES.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

## SECTION III.—NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(78.) ADMISSION.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union ; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State ; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States,

without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

(79.) DISPOSITION.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.—PROTECTION TO THE STATES.

(80.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—POWER OF AMENDMENT.

(81 )

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid

to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.—NATIONAL DEBT, SUPREMACY OF  
CONSTITUTION, OATH OF OFFICE,  
RELIGIOUS TEST.

(82.) VALIDITY OF DEBT.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

(83.) SUPREME LAW.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in

the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

(84.) OATH, RELIGIOUS TEST.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—ESTABLISHMENT.

(85.)

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

Constitution ratified by the States, 1787–1790.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The first ten Amendments were adopted in 1791. The 11th in 1798, the 12th in 1804, the 13th in 1865, the 14th in 1868, and the 15th in 1870.

### ARTICLE I.

(86.) FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH, PRESS.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

### ARTICLE II.

(87.) ARMS.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

### ARTICLE III.

(88.) QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### ARTICLE IV.

(89.) SECURITY OF PEOPLE.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unrea-

sonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

### ARTICLE V.

#### (90.) CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

### ARTICLE VI.

#### (91.) CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by

law ; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation ; to be confronted with the witnesses against him ; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

## ARTICLE VII.

### (92.) TRIAL BY JURY.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved ; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in in any court of the United States, than according to the rule of the common law.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### (93.) BAIL.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

## ARTICLE IX.

### (94.) RIGHTS UNNAMED.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

### (95.) POWERS RESERVED.

The powers not granted to the United States

by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

## ARTICLE XI.

### (96.) SUITS AGAINST STATES.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

## ARTICLE XII.

### (97) ELECTION PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President, and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and for all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of

the Senate and House of Representatives, open all of the certificates, and the votes shall be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of death or other constitutional disability of the President.

(98.) VICE-PRESIDENT.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a

majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

(99.) ELIGIBILITY.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

(100.) SLAVERY.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

(101.) RIGHTS CIVIL.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the

privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States ; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

(102.) APPORTIONMENT,

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

(103.) DISABILITIES.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military,

under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a two-thirds vote of each house, remove such disability.

(104.) VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave ; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

(105.) POLITICAL RIGHTS.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by

the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

(106.) LAW ENFORCED.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

DEPARTMENTS AND COUNTIES EMBRACED IN APPELLATE DIVISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST DEPARTMENT,	{ City and County of New York.
SECOND DEPARTMENT,	{ Counties of Richmond, Putnam, Kings, Dutchess, Queens, Orange, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester.
THIRD DEPARTMENT,	{ Counties of Columbia, Franklin, Rensselaer, Clinton, Sullivan, Montgomery, Ulster, Hamilton, Albany, Fulton, Greene, Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, Warren, Delaware, Saratoga, Madison, St. Lawrence, Chenango, Washington, Tompkins, Essex, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, Cortland.
FOURTH DEPARTMENT,	{ Counties of Onondaga, Erie, Jefferson, Chautauqua, Oneida, Cattaraugus, Oswego, Orleans, Herkimer, Niagara, Lewis, Genesee, Livingston, Allegany, Ontario, Wyoming, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, Monroe.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

I.—Counties of Suffolk and Richmond.

II.—County of Queens.

III to IX.—Inclusive are located in Brooklyn. Refer to Constitution for complete description.

Districts X to XXI are located in New York City. Refer to Constitution for complete description.

XXII.—County of Westchester.

XXIII.—Counties of Orange and Rockland.

XXIV.—Counties of Dutchess, Columbia and Putman.

XXV.—Counties of Ulster and Greene.

XXVI.—Counties of Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan.

XXVII.—Counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Schoharie.

XXVIII.—Counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, Washington.

XXIX.—County of Albany.

XXX.—County of Rensselaer.

XXXI.—Counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.

XXXII.—Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

XXXIII.—Counties of Otsego and Herkimer.

XXXIV.—County of Oneida.

XXXV.—Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

XXXVI.—County of Onondaga.

XXXVII.—Counties of Oswego and Madison.

XXXVIII.—Counties of Broome, Cortland and Tioga.

XXXIX.—Counties of Cayuga and Seneca.

XL.—Counties of Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler.

XLI.—Counties of Steuben and Yates.

XLII.—Counties of Ontario and Wayne.

XLIII to XLV.—City of Rochester. Refer to Constitution.

XLV.—Counties of Niagara, Genesee and Orleans.

XLVI.—Counties of Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming.

XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX.—City of Buffalo. Refer to Constitution.

L.—Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

Until the next enumeration are as follows :

Allegany, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton and Hamilton Counties together,

Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tloga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates form each one assembly district.

Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Dutchess, Jefferson, Niagara, Orange, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Suffolk, and Ulster have each two assembly districts.

Oneida, Queens, Rensselaer and Westchester have each three assembly districts.

Albany, Monroe, and Onondaga have four assembly districts.

Erie has eight assembly districts.

Kings has twenty-one assembly districts.

New York has thirty-five assembly districts.

# INDEX.

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Simple number refers to question in book.

Number in parenthesis to paragraph of Constitution.

Acceptance.....	554
Accessories.....	581
Acknowledgement.....	519
Account Sales.....	661
Account Current.....	660
Administrator.....	662
Affidavit.....	667
Alien.....	488
Amendments U. S. Constitution .....	67, 76 (18) Cons
Amendments State Constitution.. ..	273
Ambassador .....	628
Appeal.....	458
Appeal, Number of.....	454
Appellate Jurisdiction.....	474
Appurtenances.....	631
Arms.....	(87) Cons
Articles of Confederation.....	46, 50
Articles of Adoption.....	47
Articles of Ratification.....	48
Articles of Defects.....	49
Articles of Act to Revise.....	57
Arrest.....	460
Arbitration .....	664
Arraignment.....	466
Assembly (N. Y.).....	299-304
Assignee.....	665
Assignment.....	666
Attorney General (N. Y.).....	252-254
Auditor.....	675

Bail.....	458-459-587 (93) Cons
Balance in Trade.....	677
Bankruptcy.....	616
Bank.....	668
Bigamy.....	578
Ballot.....	710-713
Bonds.....	692
Booths.....	705-706
Bill of Attainder.....	463 (46) Cons
Bill.....	185-186
Board of Claims (N. Y.).....	268
Board of Trade.....	677
Bribery.....	572
Burglary.....	569
Cabinet.....	106
Cabinet Officers.....	107
Cabinet Appointment.....	108
Cabinet Salary.....	109
Capital Crimes.....	588
Capital Punishment.....	586
Caucus.....	640
Census.....	611-612-613
Check.....	565
Children.....	566-567
Challenging Vote.....	496-497
Circuit Court (U. S.).....	203-204-205
Circuit Court (N. Y.).....	293
Civil Service.....	608, 690, 696
Civil Action.....	456
Citizen.....	482, 484, 499, 502, 699
City Courts.....	368
Cities, Government of.....	364-373
County Court.....	654
Coroners.....	356
Common Councils.....	367
Counterfeiting.....	584
Court.....	470 (68) Cons
Court of Record.....	671

Congressional Districts.....	171
Congress, 1st Continental.....	32
“ Presiding Officer.....	33
“ Where held.....	34
“ Number of delegates.....	35
“ Colony not represented.....	36
“ Result of Deliberation.....	37
“ 2nd Continental.....	38
“ Where held first.....	39
“ Presiding Officer.....	40
“ Number of Delegates.....	41
“ Length of Session.....	42
“ Accomplished what.....	43
“ Presidents of.....	52
“ Places where convened.....	53
“ Number of Houses.....	54
“ Members, how elected.....	55
“ Peculiarity of voting.....	56
“ Constitutional.....	58
“ Where held.....	59
“ Presiding Officer.....	60
“ Number of Delegates.....	61
“ State not represented.....	62
“ Impossible to do what.....	63
Congress, .....	138, 173, 174, 175 (2) Cons
“ Convenes when .....	120
“ Why two bodies.....	139
“ How often new.....	140
“ Number.....	142
“ Duties of.....	143 (17-20) Cons
“ Powers.....	144 (26-43) Cons
“ Adjournment.....	170
“ Quorum.....	176
“ Convened where....	196
“ Extra session.....	163
“ Privileges.....	164, 165, 166, 173 (21) Cons
“ Rules of.....	177
“ Contested seats ..	183

Congress, Committees in.....	187, 188, 189
Constitution, U. S.....	64
"    Amendments.....	67
"    Amendment Adopted.....	69-70
"    Establishment.....	(85) Cons
"    How Amended.....	(68) Cons
"    Powers Reserved.....	(95) Cons
"    Ratification.....	65-66
"    Supreme Law.....	(83) Cons
Constitution, (N. Y.).....	270-272
"    Amendments.....	273
"    Revision.....	274
Court of Claims (U. S.).....	209
Court of Claims, Duties.....	210
Court of Claims, Appointment.....	211-212
Court of Claims, Salary.....	213
Court of Impeachment, U. S....	215-218 (13) Cons
Court of Appeals (N. Y.).....	279-283
Contract... ..	545-549
Comptroller (N. Y.).....	249-251
Copy Right.....	531-535-537
Consignment.....	681
Consignor.....	680
Consignee.....	679
Compromise.....	678
Collection of Duties.....	479
Codicil.....	530
Counties, Government of.....	342-363
County Judge.....	351
County Clerk.....	353
Complaint.....	465
Colonies.....	29
Colonies, Date of Settlement.....	30
Colonies, Cause of Severing with England.....	31
Court Martial.....	619
Consul (U. S.).....	626
Corporation.....	649
Convicts.....	605

Criminal Action .....	455
Crime.....	669
Currency .....	657
Custom Houses.....	648
Criminal Offenses.....	(90) Cons
Criminal Prosecutions .....	(91) Cons
Debts.....	(82) (104) Cons
Draft.....	553-554
Declaration of Independence.....	44-45
Deed.....	513, 514, 516, 517, 520
Defendant.....	448
Defalcation.....	656
Departments of Government.....	80, 81
Disabilities of U. S. Officers.....	(103) Cons
Disfranchisement.....	492-493
District Attorney.....	355
District Court (U. S.).....	206-208
District of Columbia.....	167
Duties specific and ad valorem .....	635
Election.....	94, 405 (59) Cons
Election (N. Y.).....	327
Electoral College, Members of.....	91, 92
Electoral College, Appointment.....	93 (56) Cons
Electoral College, Duties.....	96 (97) Cons
Eminent Domain.....	682
Emigration.....	651
Embezzlement.....	577
Enacting Clause .....	689
Estate.....	506
Estate, Real.....	507
Estate in fee.....	508
Estate, For years.....	509
Estate, Future.....	510
Estate, Life.....	511
Executive Session.....	168, 195
Ex post facto.....	462 (46) Cons
Extortion.....	583
Extradition treaty.....	645 (76) Cons

Felony.....	582
Filibustering.....	686
Folio.....	674
Forgery.....	561, 573
Franchise.....	489, 491
Fraud.....	591
Freedom, religion, speech, press ..	(86) Cons
Free trade.....	478
Gerrymander .....	683
Government.....	1
“    Civil.....	2
“    Necessary.....	7
“    Forms.....	12
“    Patriarchal.....	13
“    Theocratic .....	14
“    Aristocratic.....	15
“    Monarchial .....	16-21
“    Democratic.....	22
“    Republican.....	23
“    Prior to Revolution.....	25
“    Proprietary.....	26
“    Royal.....	27
“    Charter.....	28
“    Departments of.....	80
Governor.....	231
“    Qualifications.....	232
“    Duties.....	233
“    Salary.....	234-236
“    Term.....	235
“    Appointive Power.....	239, 262
“    Judicial Power.....	238
“    Message.....	241
“    Veto.....	237
Government Supported.....	609
Grace, Days of.....	560
Habeas Corpus. ....	461
Holidays.....	429

House of Representatives.....	119, 607
“ “ “ How composed.....	(3) Cons
“ “ “ President elected.....	97 (98) Cons
“ “ “ Rules.....	(18) Cons
“ “ “ Number.....	121 (5) Cons
“ “ “ Journal.....	(19) Cons
“ “ “ Apportioned.....	122 (5) (102) Cons
“ “ “ Power.....	126
“ “ “ Qualification .. ..	130 (4) Cons
“ “ “ Adjournment.....	(20) Cons
“ “ “ Salary.....	131 (21) Cons
“ “ “ Election .. ..	132
“ “ “ Meetings.....	(15) (16) Cons
“ “ “ Term.....	133
“ “ “ Presiding Officer.....	152 (7) Cons
“ “ “ Vacancies.....	169 (6) Cons
“ “ “ Prohibitions.....	..(22) Cons
“ “ “ Revenue Bills.....	(23) Cons
“ “ “ States represented largest.....	123
Immigration.....	652
Impeachment (U. S.).....	216, 217, (13) (67) Cons
Impeachment Judgment.....	(14) Cons
Impeachment (N. Y.).....	284-286
Indictment.....	457
Indorser.....	562
Indorsement .. ..	551, 556, 557
Injunction.....	467
Interest, Legal rate.....	684
Insolvent or Bankrupt Law.....	616-617
Intestate.....	523
Judges (U. S.) Jurisdiction.....	(69) (70) Cons
Judges, Appointment.....	199
Judges, Term.....	201, 204, 207, 212, 638
Judges, Supreme Court.....	200
Judges, Salary.....	202, 205, 208, 213
Judgment.....	452
Judicial Officers.....	638-639
Judicial Department (N. Y.).....	278-610

Judicial Department (U. S.).....	197-198
Jurors.....	437, 444
Jurors, Exempt.....	438
Jury.....	433, 505
Jury, Justice.....	434
Jury, Trial.....	433, 444, 443
Jury, Petit.....	435
Jury, Struck.....	436
Jury, Grand.....	439, 440, 442, 443, 445
Law.....	3
Law, Statute.....	4
Law, Common.....	5
Law, International.....	6
Law, Fundamental.....	82, 229
Law, Passage.....	129, (24) Cons
Law, Take Effect.....	184
Larceny.....	571
Lease.....	518
Legal Tender.....	642
Legislative Department (U. S.).....	119
Legislative Department (N. Y.).....	299-331
Libel.....	580
Lien.....	630
Lieutenant Governor.....	240
Lieutenant Governor, Qualifications.....	242
Lieutenant Governor, Duties.....	243
Lieutenant Governor, Term.....	244
Lieutenant Governor, Salary.....	245
Majority.....	485
Manslaughter.....	576
Mandamus.....	468
Marque and Reprisal.....	592
Mayor.....	366
Message, President.....	105
Message, Governor.....	241
Military Duty.....	504
Militia.....	603
Minister (U. S.).....	627

Mortgage.....	515, 516, 517
Mortgage, Chattel.....	697
Municipality.....	698
Murder.....	575
Monopoly.....	650
Money.....	643
Note.....	550, 552, 559
Nation.....	79
Naturalization... ..	500-501
Negotiable .....	559
Normal Schools.....	601-602
Notary Public.....	647
Oath of Office.....	180-181 (84) Cons
Officers, Territories.....	220
Officers Salaries.....	221
Offices held by Women.....	432
Original Jurisdiction.....	473
Parents .....	566
Partners.....	542, 544
Partnership.....	543
Patent Right.....	531-534
Peace Treaty.....	179
Perjury.....	574
Pensions.....	614-615
Piracy.....	590
Plaintiff.....	447
Pleadings.....	450
Plurality.....	486-487
Political Year (U. S.).....	141
Political Year (State).....	323
Ports of Entry.....	480-481
Postmasters.....	621
Power of Attorney.....	658
Preamble.....	77-78 (1) Cons
President (U. S.).....	83 (55) Cons
“    “    Cabinet.....	106-118
“    “    Duties.....	84 (66) Cons
“    “    Qualifications.....	(86) (59) Cons

President (U.S.) Salary .....	(87) (61) Cons
“ “ Election.....	88 (56) (97) Cons
“ “ Term .....	89-90 (55) Cons
“ “ Oath.....	100 (62) Cons
“ “ Powers.....	101 (63) (64) (65) Cons
“ “ Military Rank.....	103 (63) Cons
“ “ Legislative Officer... ..	104
“ “ Message.....	105
“ “ Advisers.....	106
“ “ Succession.....	118 (60) Cons
“ Pro-tempore, (U. S.).....	158-159 (12) Cons
“ Pro-tempore, (N. Y.).....	158, 162, 316
Principal Bound.....	688
Protest.....	564
Primaries.....	641
Property Personal... ,.....	672
Property, Real.....	673
Prohibitions, United States.....	(44-51) Cons
Prohibitions, States.....	632, (52-54) Cons
Public Money Schools.....	426
Qualifications, Officers (N. Y.).....	269
Quorum.....	644
Registration.....	707, 708, 709
Reciprocity.....	687
Regents Board.....	332-335
Religious Test.....	(84) Cons
Reprieves.....	101
Representatives at Large.....	172
Revenue Bills.....	127
Right of Dower.....	525, 526
Rights.....	8, 488
Rights, Unnamed.....	(95) Cons
Rights, Kinds.....	9
Rights, Political.....	10 (105) Cons
Rights, Civil.....	11 (101) Cons
Rights, Citizens.....	(75) Cons
Road District.....	655
Robbery.....	670

School District and Government.....	411-432
School Commissioner.....	359, 685
Secretary of State, (N. Y.).....	246-248
Security of People.....	(89) Cons
Senate, (U. S.).....	119, 603
“    “    How Composed.....	(8) Cons
“    “    Number in.....	124
“    “    Adjournment .....	170 (20) Cons
“    “    Apportionment.....	122-125
“    “    Journal.....	(19) Cons
“    “    Power.....	128
“    “    Meetings.....	(15) (16) Cons
“    “    Qualifications.....	134 (10) Cons
“    “    Salary.....	135 (21) Cons
“    “    Rules.....	(18) Cons
“    “    Term.....	136
“    “    Election.....	138 (17) Cons
“    “    Presiding officer.....	145 (11) Cons
“    “    Vacancies. ....	169
“    “    Committees.....	188, 191
“    “    Divisions.....	(9) Cons
“    “    Prohibitions.....	(22) Cons
Senate (N. Y.)....	305-312
Senators (U. S.).....	239
Senators (N. Y.).....	305, 312, 330
Sheriff.....	345, 349, 350
Signal Service.....	112
Slander.....	579
Slavery.....	(100) Cons
Soldiers, Quartered.....	(88) Cons
Solvency.....	671
Speaker (N. Y.).....	313, 314
Speaker (U. S.) .....	152, 157, 190
Special Term Court (N. Y.).....	298
State .....	226, 646
Strikes.....	663
State Sovereign.....	702
States Admitted.....	182 (78) Cons

States Protected .....	(80) Cons
State Government Department.....	227-228
State Assessors.....	267
State Constitution .....	229
State Officers.....	230
Superintendent Public Instruction. ....	336-341
Supreme Court (U. S.) .....	214
Supreme Court (N. Y.).....	287-299
Subpœna.....	464
Supervisors, Board of.....	348-381
Summons .....	449
Suits against States.....	(96) Cons
Surrogate.....	351
Superintendent of Poor.....	357
Superintendent of Banking.....	263
Superintendent of Insurance.....	264
Superintendent of Prisons.....	265
Superintendent of Public Works.....	266
Tariff, Protective.....	476
Tariff, Revenue.....	477
Taxation.....	622-625
Taxes.....	693, 694
Territories.....	219
"    Officers and Salary.....	220-221
"    Representation.....	222
"    Legislature.....	223
"    Judicial Power.....	225
"    Admission.....	(78) Cons
"    Disposition of.....	(79) Cons
Ticket.....	714-717
Theft.....	670
Town.....	374, 375
Town Officers and Government.....	376, 399
Town Meeting.....	394, 395
Treason.....	568
Treason, Proof.....	(72) Cons
Treason, Punishment.....	(73) Cons
Treasurer (N. Y.).....	255-257

Treaties.....	194
Trade Mark.....	531, 538, 541
Trust.....	512
Usury.....	653
Verdict.....	446, 451
Veto Power.....	85 (25) Cons
Village Government, Etc. ....	400-410
Vice-President, Qualifications.....	147
Vice-President, Election.....	148, 150, 151 (97) (98) Cons
Vice-President, Salary.....	149
Voter.....	494, 495, 498
Voting.....	691, 704-717
War.....	178
Warrant.....	469
Warranty.....	659
Will.....	521, 522, 524, 527, 528, 529

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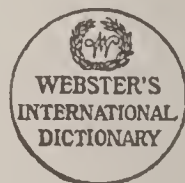
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